

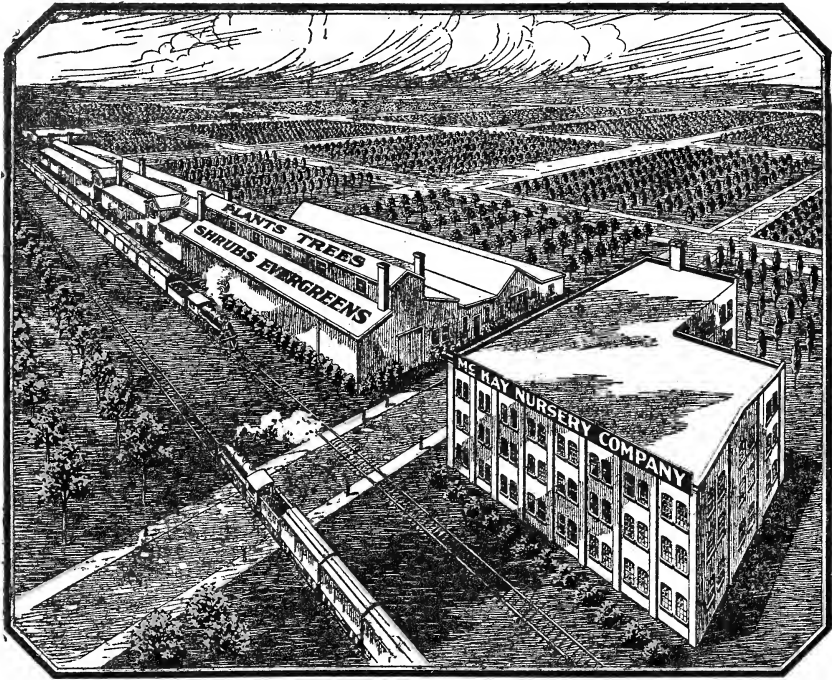
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*High Quality Trees, Shrubs
Evergreens & Roses*

McKay Nursery Company
Madison, Wisconsin



*A Bird's-eye View of Our Nurseries
at Waterloo, Wisconsin*



W. G. McKay, President and Manager

A Personal Message from Our President

IN presenting this catalog at the culmination of approximately a third of a century's service to our patrons, we re-affirm our allegiance to those principles of integrity and fair dealing upon which the consistent progress of the McKay Nursery Company has been built.

The hundreds of thousands of patrons who have been served by this Company know that our trees, plants, shrubs and evergreens are of the highest quality that it is possible for ideal growing conditions to produce.

Equally important, however, is the helpful service made available to the public by this nursery.

McKay service may be obtained in practically every community in this section of the country through representatives employed to counsel with prospects regarding their planting needs, to see that all orders have been properly filled and to take orders for stock designed to fill each individual's exact requirements. For larger home grounds we have available throughout the year the services of a Landscape Department described in the pages following.

Service is our watchword, too, in the shipping of all orders. Not only do we grow hardy stock designed to withstand the rigorous climatic conditions of the Northwest, but we exercise every possible care at our warehouse in packing and shipping so the stock will reach you in the best possible condition.

Additional service is available at our nurseries at Waterloo, Wisconsin, where we are glad to show visitors about the nursery and help in making personal selections. While it is always desirable to place nursery stock orders as early in the year as possible to be sure of getting the exact varieties desired, we are always glad to have visitors call at our nurseries at Waterloo, Wisconsin, where they can see first hand the uniform high quality found in all McKay Nursery Company products.

It is our hope that you will find this catalog helpful in making your selections, that you will visit our nurseries whenever the opportunity presents itself, and that you will permit us to continue serving your nursery stock needs year after year with complete satisfaction.

Sincerely yours,

W. G. McKay

President.



McKay Nursery Company

Some General Information About Wisconsin's Greatest Nursery

IN the interests of ideal growing conditions our nurseries of more than 200 acres are located at **Waterloo, Wisconsin**, approximately twenty-four miles east of Madison, Wisconsin, sixty miles west of Milwaukee on Highway 19, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

The location of our nurseries at Waterloo, Wisconsin, affords growing conditions that are ideal in developing stock particularly adapted to the climatic conditions of the Northwest. The quality of soil found there is best suited to the healthiest possible conditions of growth, producing a solid, firm texture of wood with abundant fibrous roots so essential to successful transplanting, and enables us to offer the products of our nurseries in the firm confidence that they will give lasting satisfaction.

We Invite You to Visit Us

This is a cordial invitation to study each page of this catalog carefully, to order such varieties as you may require with the assurance of receiving thorough satisfaction, and to visit the nurseries or the general offices of the McKay Nursery Company whenever it is convenient for you to do so.

Our Guarantee

We guarantee our stock to be of the best quality always, and to be delivered in good condition. We are extremely careful in seeing that all plants and trees are correctly labeled and hold ourselves responsible to



Loading Stock Directly into Cars on Sidetracks at Our Nurseries.

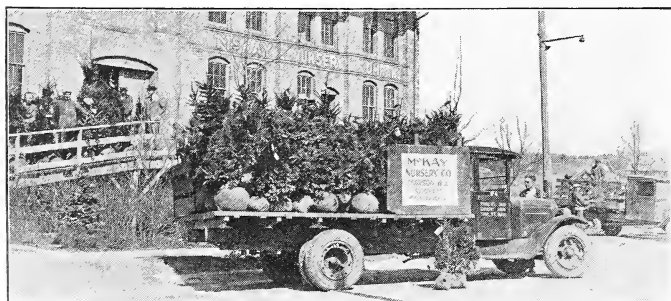
replace, on proper proof, any that may prove to be untrue to label, or refund the purchase price. In the event of error on our part, of course, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves, however, that we shall at no time be held responsible for a greater amount than the original purchase price of the stock.

Inspection

Our nurseries are inspected by the state entomologist twice a year, as required by law, and we hold his certificate that our stock is free from injurious insects and contagious diseases.

Our Packing and Shipping Facilities

We have the most modern buildings possessed by any nursery in the Northwest. Every tree, plant or shrub is packed under cover with wet moss or similar material, wrapped with waterproof paper and burlap, and then immediately shipped or delivered, thus insuring the minimum of exposure to the trees or plants and then prompt delivery. This is of great importance to the purchaser of nursery stock. We have experienced employees who are thoroughly trained in the handling of our class of goods. Our many years' experience in the handling of nursery products enables us to deliver stock that satisfies thousands of customers in all sections of the Northwest.



A Truck Load of Balled and Burlapped Evergreens Ready to Leave Our Nurseries.



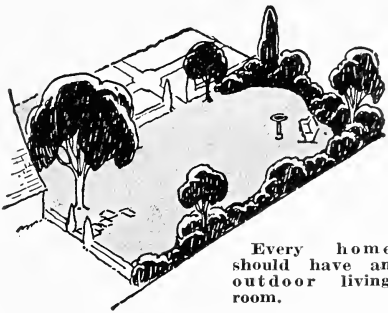
Wisconsin's Greatest Nursery

It's Not a Home Until It's Planted

We Maintain an Up-to-date Landscape Department

THE attractiveness of one's home, no matter how large or how small, can be greatly enhanced by a thoughtful planting of the surroundings. We hope this catalog will encourage the planting, where necessary, of a few more trees, shrubs or flowers about your home grounds. While we admit we cannot create nature, still we can imitate it and adapt it to our general scheme of home development.

Certainly the grounds are a large part of this home life and environment, and like the living room, they also require necessary furnishings.

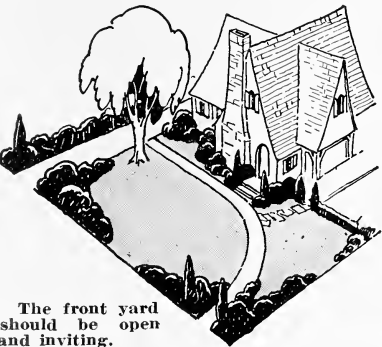


Every home should have an outdoor living room.

The comparatively small amount of money spent on plantings, it is generally agreed, adds more to the appearance, to the desirability and to the monetary value of a home than any equivalent expenditure.

In making decisions relative to your plantings, it is well to design your premises on paper as an aid. Locate the house, the garage, and the existing walks and drives. Next, apportion the unoccupied land to the various purposes in which it is best adapted. In general, the property will be divided into private and public areas.

If a few attractive trees are placed about the house, they will not only frame the house but they will furnish the shade that is desirable during various parts of the day. You will probably want the living rooms bathed with sunshine during the morning but shaded in the afternoon. Likewise you will probably want the kitchen protected from the hot sun during those parts of the day when it is most occupied.



The front yard should be open and inviting.



BEFORE AND AFTER PLANTING.

Notice in this illustration what a vast difference just a small investment makes.





McKay Nursery Company

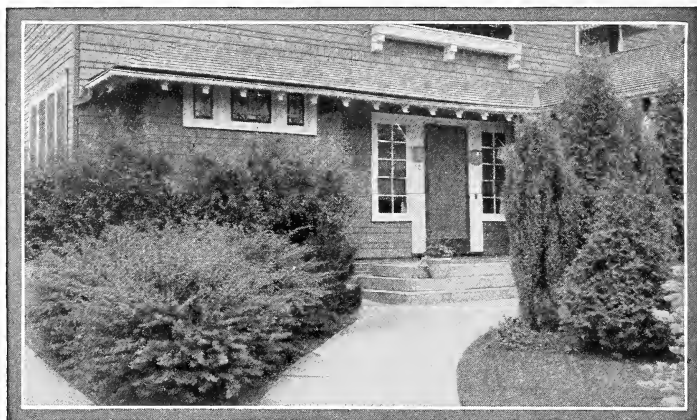
The Public Area

An effective treatment of the public area consists of a foundation planting of shrubs or evergreens, or a combination of the two about the house. A large open lawn neatly clipped is always attractive. A few trees in the boulevard or parking and a hedge along the walk, if the development permits of this feature, will enhance the attractiveness of this important part of your property.

The Outdoor Living Room

The private area on a well landscaped property is usually the outdoor playground of the home. Here the children can romp and play with nature, safe from the dangers of the street and undesirable companions. Here the mistress of the house can entertain at tea. Here the family will congregate in the arbor or trellis after the day's work.

The private area to the side and rear of the house is easily protected and screened with an informal border of tall and medium shrubs along the boundaries. In ancient times this was accomplished by stone walls. Today we rely on Nature to serve our purpose more beautifully. You will consider the garage with its approach, the clothes drying yard placed most conveniently, and the garden if you are to have one. The in-



This doorstep and curving walk have a great deal of charm, offering a most inviting prospect as one approaches the house. Such an entrance seems to really invite you to enter and be welcome.

formal arrangement in grouping shrubs along the borders and boundaries is the typically American method of developing the garden. In looking over the catalog pages which are concerned with ornamental plantings, it is suggested that you keep uppermost in mind the needs of these two most important divisions of your home grounds, the public and the private areas. Requests for special information or assistance with regard to your individual problems will receive our prompt and careful attention either by correspondence or we can have a representative call on you.



BEFORE AND AFTER PLANTING.

An outdoor living room, beautiful and restful such as the one shown here, should be a part of every home.



Ornamental Department

It is with pleasure that we submit the following list of ornamentals, consisting of evergreens and deciduous trees, plants and shrubs. The McKay Nursery Company is always on the alert to add to its list such new varieties as are adaptable to this climate and are worthwhile additions to the ornamental groups.

The common or English name of each variety is placed first in black-faced conspicuous type. The botanical name of the variety follows in parentheses.

Deciduous Flowering Shrubs

Charming effects are quickly secured with flowering shrubs and become more beautiful with the years. The charm and grace that they lend to the home grounds are invaluable, and if judicious selection is made, it is possible to have a continuous succession of bloom from early Spring until frost.

In our descriptions we have endeavored to indicate the height of the bush at maturity, the time of its blooming, and the color of its flowers. Example: "3 to 4 feet" indicates that the height at maturity will be between 3 and 4 feet.

Almond - *Amygdalus*

Double Pink Flowered. 3 to 4 ft. Vigorous, symmetrical, upright shrubs literally weighted down in May with double, rose like blossoms. Excellent for specimen planting or in shrubbery borders.

Double White Flowered. 3 to 4 ft. Produces beautiful double, white flowers in May.

Aralia

Pentaphylla (*Acanthopanax pentaphyllum*). 5 to 10 ft. high when full grown. Upright prickly branches with luxuriant glossy foliage. One of the best shrubs for shady places, rocky banks and adverse city conditions.

Spinosa (Hercules' Club). 10 to 15 ft. A tall shrub with prickly stems and tropical-looking, compound foliage. Immense panicles of creamy white flowers in August followed by dark purple berries. Excellent for backgrounds in landscape planting.

Berberis - Barberry

Red Leaf Barberry (*Atropurpurea*). Similar to *B. Thunbergi* in all respects except that the foliage is of a bronzy red color which turns to fiery red in Autumn. Excellent for contrast in the shrubbery border. A new and perfectly hardy introduction. Plant in full sun for best results.

Thunberg's Barberry (Japanese). 2 to 3 ft. Of low, spreading growth, forming a dense bush. The twiggy branches are covered with small

flowers succeeded by brilliant scarlet berries. The foliage takes a splendid Autumn coloring of gold and scarlet. This variety is immune to disease and does not carry rust to wheat. Makes a very good low hedge.

Calycanthus - Sweet-Scented Shrub

The wood is fragrant, foliage rich, flowers of a rare chocolate color, having a peculiar, agreeable odor. They blossom in June and at intervals afterwards, 8 to 10 ft.

Cydonia; *Pyrus Japonica* - Quince

As single shrubs on the lawn they are very attractive, and for the edges of borders or groups of trees they are specially adapted.

Japan Quince. 5 to 8 ft. Has bright scarlet crimson flowers in great profusion in the early Spring.

Cornus - Dogwood

Hardy and vigorous shrubs, thriving best in moist, fertile soils. In addition to the showy flowers and fruits, which characterize most of the species, they are very attractive in Winter on account of the brilliant color of the bark of the young shoots and twigs.

Paniculata (Gray Dogwood). Compact growing, 6 to 15 ft. in height, and very useful for screening purposes. White flowers in profusion in June; white berries on red stems later. Bark and under side of the leaves gray, giving rise to the name.

Yellow Dogwood (*Lutea* var. *flaviramea*). Bright yellow bark in Winter; particularly effective in shrubberies planted with the Red-Branched Dogwood.

Siberian Dogwood (*Alba*). Red-Branched. 5 to 6 ft. A strong grower with erect and stout, bright red branches. Used for shrubbery and for Winter effects.

Stolonifera. 6 to 10 ft. A hardy shrub with bright red branches in Winter. Fragrant clusters of white flowers in June followed by white berries.

Variegated Leaved (*Elegantissima* var.). 4 to 5 ft. This variety of the well known Red Dogwood has silver margined leaves, which render it a very showy shrub. We consider it to be an addition of great merit.

Cotoneaster

Acutifolia. 4 to 5 ft. A dense growing shrub with dark green, glossy, oval leaves. The best hedge plant for the Northwest. Perfectly hardy and resembles privet. We predict it is the coming hedge plant where privet is not hardy.



Thunberg's Barberry.



McKay Nursery Company

Deutzia

The showy flowers and ease of culture make the Deutzia extremely popular for the shrub border. It will grow in almost any well drained soil but should not be planted north or in exposed positions; frequently used in combination with Philadelphia, Spirea and Forsythia, for mass planting.

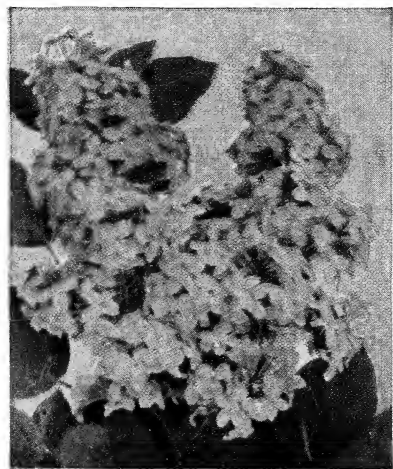
Gracilis. A neat, dense little bush, rarely over 2 ft. high, that blooms in May, wreathing its drooping branches with pure white flowers. Equally valuable for shrubberies and forcing.

Lemoinei. 2 to 3 ft. The branches are entirely covered with erect panicles of large, snow-white flowers, quite distinct from all other Deutzias, and one of the best varieties. Hardy.

Pride of Rochester. 6 to 8 ft. Blooms in May, earlier than the other varieties. Very free blooming, flowers double, white, tinged with rose on the outside. In some localities should be given Winter protection.

Elaeagnus - Oleaster

Russian Olive (Angustifolia). A very hardy and handsome species that in some sections forms a small tree, 12 to 15 ft. high. The leaves are particularly handsome, willow-like, and a rich, silvery white. The flowers are small, golden yellow and very fragrant, followed by yellow fruits, which are covered with silvery scales. Blooms in June.



Lilac, Persian Purple.



Spirea Van Houttei.

Euonymus

(Strawberry or Spindle Tree)

Cork Barked Euonymus (Alatus). 6 to 8 ft. Of dwarf, compact habit; branches four-winged; leaves small; fruit red. A most beautiful shrub in the Fall when foliage turns bright scarlet.

Burning Bush; Wahoo (Atropurpureus). 6 to 10 ft. Tall growing native shrub with leaves larger than the European, that turn scarlet in Autumn. Its most attractive feature is the abundance of bright red berries that are carried well into the Winter.

Forsythia - Golden Bell

The Forsythias are among the very earliest shrubs to bloom, and before the snow is completely gone they give signs of awakening life. They are strong, vigorous shrubs with many branches, which become clothed with beautiful, bright golden yellow flowers before the leaves appear.

Aurea. Handsome form with drooping branches. Flowers yellow. Foliage golden colored. Very similar to Forsythia Fortunei, with the exception of colored foliage. Grows 6 to 7 ft. high.

Fortune's (Fortunei). A handsome form, with slightly drooping branches. Flowers golden yellow, often with twisted petals. A grand shrub, often 5 to 7 ft. tall.

Intermedia. Flowers bright golden yellow; foliage glossy green; resembles the Viridissima, but hardier; a valuable variety. 8 to 10 ft.

Suspensa. Long, slender, curving branches. May well be called Weeping Forsythia. Fine for covering rocks and slopes.

Hibiscus - Althea or Rose of Sharon.

Althea. One of the best known shrubs, with handsome plain and variegated foliage and bearing large single or double flowers in August and September when the shrubbery border is apt to be bare of other flowers. They are easily cultivated and will bloom until their growth is cut off by frost; they are fine for flowering hedges, and will stand considerable pruning. This should be given in Winter. They attain a height of from 6 to 10 ft. We can supply it in white, pink, purple or red. Not hardy in Wisconsin.

Hypericum

St. John's Wort (Aurea). 3 to 4 feet. A bushy low-growing shrub with many yellow flowers in midsummer. Useful in border plantings or where a low-growing shrub is wanted. Does well in rocky or sandy soil.

"Plan to Plant Another Tree"



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.

Hydrangea

Grand, free-flowering shrub with large clusters or panicles of showy flowers. They are admirably adapted for border planting, either as specimen plants or in masses. A moist, fertile soil, with full or partial exposure to sun, is best adapted to their requirements.

Bush Hydrangea (*Paniculata grandiflora*). 5 to 6 ft. This is one of the most valuable hardy shrubs. It is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. The flowers are white, borne in immense panicles nearly a foot in length. It commences flowering in July and continues until November. The plant should be cut back every Spring at least one-half of last season's growth.

Arborescens (*Hills of Snow*). 3 to 4 ft. This hardy American shrub is the very finest addition to this class of plants found in many a year. The blooms are of the very largest size, of pure snow-white color, and the foliage is finely finished. Comes into bloom just after the passing of all the early Spring shrubs, while its long season of bloom, from June through August, renders it doubly valuable. Hardy. Does well in shade.

Tree Hydrangea (*Paniculata grandiflora*). 6 to 8 feet. In tree form. Beautiful as a shrub, they are grandly beautiful as a tree, growing in loveliness as they acquire age and size.

Kolkwitzia

Amabilis (*Beauty Bush*). The gracefulness, free-blooming qualities and hardiness of this Chinese plant make it worthy of an important place in American gardens. Central branches stand upright to a height of six to eight feet and its outer growth arch out and down to the ground, bearing leafy stems laden with clusters of deep pink flowers with yellowish brown throats.

Ligustrum - Privet

It is as a hedge plant that Privet is pre-eminent. It is more largely used than all other hedging plants together. Privet hedge can be kept at any height, low or tall, and a regular shearing will preserve a perfectly even surface.

A single row of plants will make a good hedge; a fuller and more compact one can be made by planting two rows zig-zag with the plants at apexes of say 9-inch triangles. When set out the plants should be cut back to a few inches. The next Spring they can be cut back to 6 or 8 inches. This repeated will form a dense and widely branching growth. In severe Winters the tops kill back in this latitude but soon recover.

Amoor River North. The hardest of the Privets and is the best of the hedging plants. Hardy foliage, glossy green and holds its color well into the Fall. Recommended for Southern Wisconsin. See color engraving bottom of page 11.

Regel's. 4 to 6 feet. A fine, hardy variety, desirable in growing singly as specimen or in mass planting. Slightly drooping in habit. Makes an excellent corner shrub.

Lonicera - Bush Honeysuckle

The following species and varieties are of erect, shrubby habit. Valuable for their handsome flowers and showy fruit. The climbing sorts will be found under the head of Climbing Vines.

Bella albida (*Bella Honeysuckle*). A handsome hybrid of strong growth. White flowers are borne in great clusters, followed by attractive ropes of red berries which remain all Summer. An excellent shrub for mass planting. 6 to 8 ft.

Morrowi. 4 to 6 ft. A bush of spreading habit. The yellowish white flowers are followed by red fruit, which remains on the plant a long time and is very ornamental.

Pink Tartarian. 8 to 12 ft. A well known old-fashioned sort which blooms in May. It has slender and upright branches, with small bright pink flowers followed by red or orange-yellow berries.

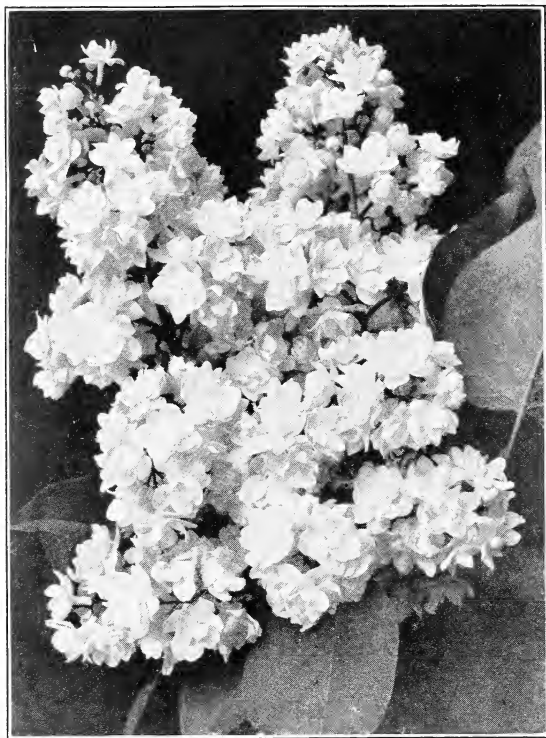
White Tartarian. 8 to 12 ft. Same as the Red Tartarian, except in its beautiful white flowers, for reason of which it is fine for planting with other varieties for contrast.



Hydrangea Arborescens.



McKay Nursery Company



Mad. Lemoine Lilac.

Lilac - Syringa

Hardy free-flowering shrubs with showy, fragrant flowers in Spring and early Summer. They are among the most popular and beautiful of flowering plants, and thrive in almost any fertile soil with moderate moisture. A careful selection will offer a greatly extended season of blooming. 8 to 10 ft.

Common Purple Lilac (Vulgaris). This is the oldest and best known type of the Lilac. From it have sprung most of the hybrids and seedling varieties which have made the Lilacs as a class, one of our most popular modern shrubs.

Common White Lilac (Alba). The well known white-flowering form of the above.

Persian Lilac (Persica). 5 to 6 ft. May and June. A distinct species of rather smaller growth than Vulgaris. The branches are slender and straight with smaller and narrower leaves. The bright purple flowers are borne in loose panicles. A very graceful form.

Villosa. A species from Japan. Large branching panicles; flowers light purple in bud, white when open; fragrant. Especially valuable, as its flowers appear two weeks after those of other Lilacs.

Named French Lilacs

The named sorts are much superior to the old type of Common Purple and White, and they bloom when plants are much younger. 6 to 8 ft.

Chas. Joly. Double flowering. Has dark wine-colored blossoms with silvery reverse. One of the very best.

Chas. X. Of exceptionally strong, rapid growth, with large, shining leaves and rather loose trusses of reddish purple flowers. Single.

Mad. Lemoinei. A choice variety of the Lilac, producing long racemes of double, white flowers, lasting longer than the single sorts. A valuable acquisition.

Ludwig Spaeth. Dark purplish red flowers, large, and in long panicles. A distinct, superb sort that will give great satisfaction. Single flowering.

Mad. Abel Chatenay. A very desirable variety, with milk-white, double flowers; panicles of medium size; very compact; fine for cut flowers.

Madame Casimir-Perier. White flowers in large, graceful panicles. A profuse bloomer. One of the very best sorts. Double flowering.

Marie Legraye. Large panicles of white flowers; the finest white. Single.

Michael Buchner. Clear pale lilac; double.

Mrs. Florence Stepmann. Double white. One of the best new varieties.

President Grevy. Large, beautiful blue flower panicles. Individual flowers very double and large.

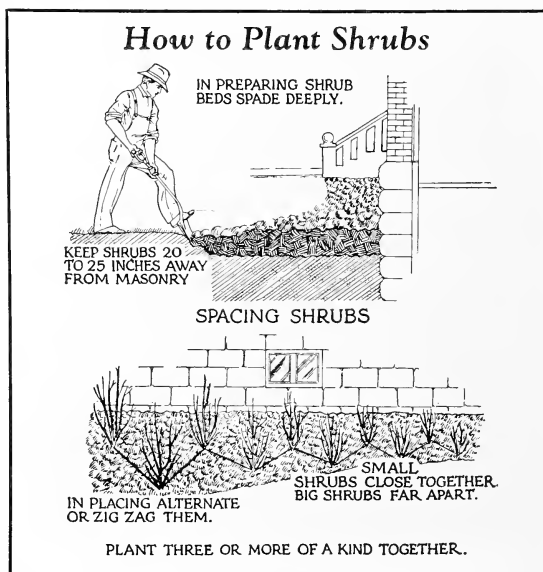
Philadelphus - Syringa

Also known as Mock Orange. Of vigorous habit, very hardy, with large, handsome foliage and beautiful white flowers produced in great profusion in June. They merit a place in every collection of shrubbery.

Aureus (Golden Syringa). 3 to 5 ft. A compact shrub with bright yellow foliage which retains its color well throughout the season. Very effective in grouping as a contrast to the darker foliage of others.

Boquet Blanc. This variety forms an upright shapely bush with dark rich foliage. Flowers come in clusters, are large, pure white, and quite double, very sweet scented. Hardy and a dependable bloomer. 5 to 6 ft.

Coronarius (Sweet Syringa). 8 to 12 ft. June. The old and well known Mock Orange. A graceful, upright bush with long branches covered with dark green foliage. In June completely covered with showy pure white flowers of the most delightful fragrance. Probably the most fragrant of the class.



"It's Not a Home Until It's Planted"



PHILADELPHUS—Continued.

Grandiflora (Large Flowered Syringa). 8 to 12 ft. June. Very showy, large flowers, usually borne in threes. Scentless. It is of rapid growth with reddish bark.

Lemoine. A small shrub rarely attaining a height of more than four feet. Branches slender and bearing in June a profusion of flowers closely resembling the orange blossoms in size, form and fragrance, which is very desirable.

Virginal. A magnificent new variety. The bush grows moderately tall, with good foliage and compact habit. The flowers are the largest, handsomest, and most sweetly fragrant of any known variety, with longest blooming season. Grows 5 to 6 ft. One of the best of the Philadelphia.

Prunus - Flowering Plum

Purple-Leaved Plum (Newport). 8 to 10 feet. A small tree or shrub. The foliage and young shoots are of a rich reddish purple, which they retain throughout the season. Perfectly hardy.

Double Flowering Plum (Triloba). 5 to 8 ft. A large shrub or small tree; the branches are covered early in the season, before leaves appear, with small, double, pink flowers. Very desirable. (See color engraving on page 11).

Rhamnus - Buckthorn

Common Buckthorn (Catharticus). 4 to 6 ft. June-July. One of the best plants for ornamental hedges. The ovate, dark green leaves are attractive throughout the season. Flowers small and inconspicuous. Branches are thorny. It stands shearing well and is easily trimmed to any desired height and form.

Rhodotypos - White Kerria

Bears an abundance of white flowers in May; foliage attractive; bush slender grower; hardy. 3 to 6 ft.

Ribes - Currant

Alpinum (European Mountain Currant). 3 ft. Of dwarf, compact habit, growing very symmetrical, with fragrant yellow flowers. Excellent for hedges. Hardy. Does well in shady places.



Philadelphus Virginal.

Rhus - Sumac

Smooth Sumac (Glabra). 8 ft. Large-growing shrub, with smooth bark.

Cut Leaf Sumac (Laciniata). 6 to 8 ft. An ornamental variety similar to glabra, but has its leaves deeply cut, giving it a fernlike appearance.

Staghorn Sumac (Typhina). 8 to 12 ft. A dense, velvety, hairy species. In Fall it has brilliant foliage and scarlet heads of fruit. Thrives in poor, rocky soil.

Sambucus - Elder

Common Elder (Canadensis). 8 to 12 ft. A large, spreading bush with handsome foliage. The white flowers in June and July are borne in flat cymes. They are followed by black fruits in August and September.

Cut Leaved Elder (Laciniata). 5 to 9 ft. A valuable variety with elegantly divided leaves. Of drooping habit and one of the handsomest shrubs in cultivation.

Golden Elder (Aurea). 8 to 15 feet. Bright golden yellow leaves, the color being distinct and permanent all Summer. Of vigorous, spreading habit. One of the best golden foliaged shrubs.



Spirea Arguta. (See page 10).



Spirea

The Spireas are all elegant, low shrubs, of the easiest culture, and their blooming extends over a period of three months.

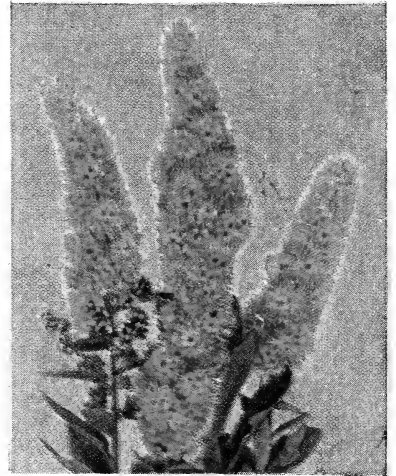
Anthony Waterer (Bumalda). This variety has largely superseded its parent. It produces flowers of a bright crimson and blooms so freely that it may be kept in flower throughout the Summer till late Fall by trimming out dead bloom. 2 to 3 feet.

Arguta. 3 feet. May. Japan. Of light open habit, with small deep green foliage. When in bloom, each branch is completely covered with a wealth of minute, pure white flowers.

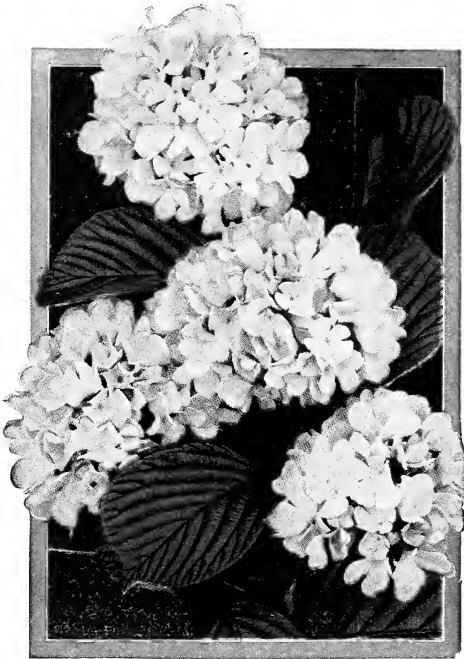
Billiardi (Billiard's Spirea). 4 feet. July-August. A strong grower with dull green foliage and dense panicles of bright pink flowers. Also blooms occasionally during the Fall.

Callosa alba (Fortune's Dwarf White Spirea). 2 feet. Blooms all Summer. A pure white form.

Froebeli. Has a flat pink blossom, very similar to Anthony Waterer. It resembles this variety in every respect except that it is a little stronger grower. Perfectly hardy and deserves extensive planting. 3 feet.



Spirea Billiardi.



Common Snowball. (See page 12).

Korean Spirea (Spirea Trichocarpa). This splendid new shrub is enthusiastically acclaimed the finest Spirea yet discovered. It is strong growing, attaining a height when matured of 4 to 6 feet tall, forming a large, globe-shaped bush which is covered with large rounded clusters of snowy white flowers marked with darker eyes. Blooms about two weeks later than the popular Spirea Van Houttei. It is perfectly hardy as far north as Montreal. It retains its beautiful glossy green foliage late into the Autumn.

Opulifolia var. aurea (Golden Spirea or Golden-Leaved Nine Bark). 5 to 8 feet. Foliage is of a bright golden color and finely shaded. This is one of the finest golden leaved shrubs and a very desirable variety for the contrast it offers.

Sorbifolia. Long, showy panicles of white flowers. A fine Spirea. 6 to 7 feet.

Thunbergi (Thunberg's Spirea). 3 to 4 feet. May. One of the finest Spring blooming small shrubs. The flowers are pure white and are borne along the entire length of the branches.

Van Houttei. A beautiful shrub, growing 4 to 6 feet. May. Blossoms in clusters about 1½ to 2 inches in diameter; flowers white and borne in great profusion, frequently covering the plant when in bloom. One of the finest shrubs we have for cemetery use, also makes a beautiful ornamental hedge. Hardy as far north as Northern Minnesota.



Spirea Anthony Waterer.

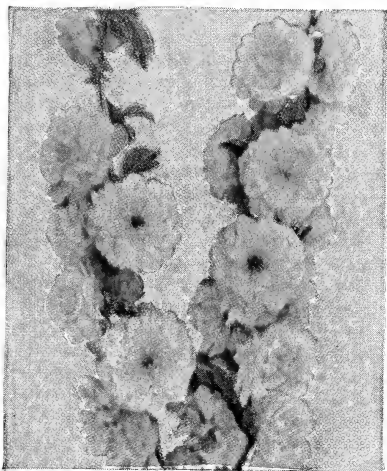
Our Nurseries are at Waterloo, Wisconsin

Symphoricarpos - Snowberry

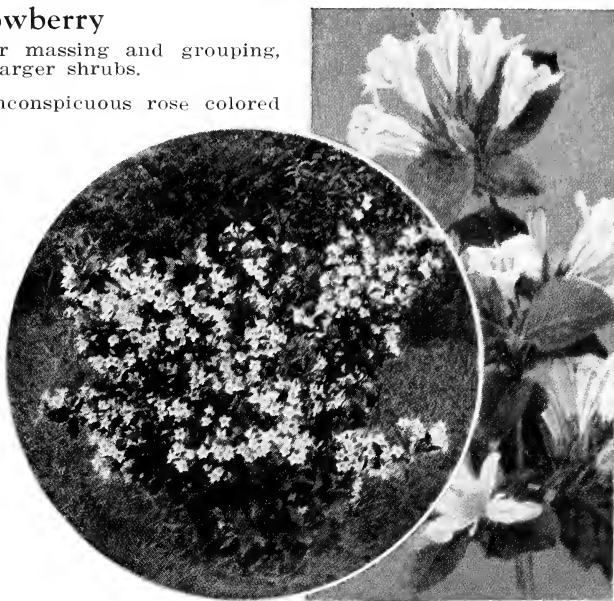
Handsome, hardy shrubs, unexcelled for massing and grouping, either under trees or in the foreground of larger shrubs.

Snowberry (Racemosus). 3 to 4 feet. Inconspicuous rose colored flowers in June and July, followed by large clustered, milk-white fruits which remain far into the Winter. Does well in shady places.

Indian Currant (Vulgaris). 3 to 4 feet. Similar to the Snowberry except that its fruits are red, and that the smaller red berries cluster in thick ropes about the weighted down stems. Does well in shady places.



Prunus Triloba. (See page 9).



Weigela Rosea. (See page 12).

Tamarix

Amurensis (Asiatic Tamarisk). The hardiest of its species; found in Asia. The loose, rose colored flowers are borne along its branches; the foliage is light and feathery. If cut back each Spring before the growth starts, the bush will be more graceful during the season. May be planted on moist grounds as well as dry. Grows 10 to 15 feet.

Hispida. Hardy. 8 to 12 feet. Similar to Amurensis, but the leaves are more compact and have a bluish tint; has an immense head of flowers of the brightest carmine pink.



Amoor River North Privet Hedge. (See page 7).



McKay Nursery Company

Viburnum - Snowball

This is a showy group of shrubs that usually grow from 5 to 10 ft. high, bloom lavishly in Spring, bear pretty fruits and color to red or purple in Fall.

American High Bush Cranberry (americanum). Handsome native shrub, 8 to 12 feet tall, of open and spreading habit. The fruit, which begins to color in July, remains on the branches and keeps its bright scarlet color until Spring.

High Bush Cranberry (Opulus). The well known variety in old gardens. Grows 8 to 10 ft. high, bearing its balls of flowers in great profusion in May, followed by scarlet fruits.

Common Snowball (Sterile). 6 to 10 ft. A grand hardy shrub. The flowers appear in numerous compact balls in Spring. Well known and justly popular.

Dentatum. 6 to 10 ft. A bushy, upright-growing shrub of large size, growing to perfection in all sections of the North. The leaves are heart-shaped, bright green in Summer, changing later to rich purple and red. The creamy white, handsome flowers, borne in late Spring, in large, flat clusters, are followed by blue-black berries.

Lantana (Wayfaring Tree). 8 to 10 ft. A tall shrub with white flowers in large clusters in May, succeeded by bright red berries changing to black later.

Lentago (Sheepberry). A large-growing shrub; leaves bronze when young, glossy green in midsummer, and brilliant orange and red in Autumn. Flowers creamy white, with dark blue berries in Autumn on red stems. 10 to 12 ft.

Molle. 6 to 8 ft. Flowers in May. Bluish black fruit in August. Hardy. Foliage and growth similar to Lentago except that it does not get quite as large.

Pubescens. 3 to 6 ft. Bushy, with slender, upright branches. White flowers in May, fruit black. June to July. Hardy and very good for border plantings.



Viburnum Americanum—American High Bush Cranberry.



White Snowberry. (See page 11).

Weigela - Diervilla

Eva Rathke. 3 to 4 ft. A charming Weigela; flowers brilliant crimson; a beautiful, distinct, clear shade, producing two and sometimes three crops of blossoms in a season.

Rosea (Rose Colored). 5 to 6 ft. A hardy and beautiful shrub, bearing in June a profusion of rose-colored flowers. Introduced from China, and justly considered one of the finest shrubs we have. (See color engraving on page 11).

Variegata. An attractive, dwarf-growing shrub, with handsomely variegated leaves and flowers of a very pale pink, almost white. 2 to 3 ft.

ALLEN-BRADLEY COMPANY
ELECTRIC CONTROLLING APPARATUS
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

April 30th, 1928.

Mr. W. G. McKay,
McKay Nursery Co.,
First Nat'l Bank Bldg.,
Madison, Wis.

Dear Mr. McKay:

The shipment of evergreens and general stock arrived in good shape on Friday, and both my dad and I feel that we owe it to you to let you know how well satisfied we are with the trees.

Your stock certainly is wonderful, and I'm frank to state that it would be difficult to conceive of better stock.

If trees as healthy and in such good condition as yours do not grow, this fact must be blamed to either lack of attention, or conditions over which no one has any real control.

Very truly yours,

F. F. LOOCK.



Coniferous Evergreens

Popular interest in evergreens is growing every day. As they become better known, new uses are continually being found. The small home as well as the large country estate has a place for a planting of evergreens.

There is a wide choice in form, color and texture of foliage, giving plenty of variation to suit every need. We have specialized in growing evergreens for many years and have the largest and best assortment in the Northwest. Let us assist you in selecting a planting that will give your grounds a year around beauty and attractiveness.

Each variety is described from the standpoint of its habits. As to height, we have adopted the following broad classification, which will give a fair idea of the comparative size of species listed:

Lg. Trees usually attaining a height of 50 feet or more at maturity.

Med. Trees usually less than 50 feet and more than 25 feet at maturity.

Sm. Trees commonly less than 25 feet at maturity.

Arbor-Vitae - *Thuja*

American Arbor-Vitae (*Occidentalis*). Med. Also erroneously called White Cedar. The best known and most valuable of this genus. In cultivation this species is best known from its widespread use as an ornamental hedge. It is of a bright, healthy green with an abundance of foliage and of natural pyramidal shape, adapting it to hedge purposes. As it stands severe pruning, it is easily maintained in a low hedge of almost any desired height or shape.

Douglas Golden Arbor-Vitae (*Douglasi aurea*). Med. A really valuable golden form originated by Robert H. Douglas. A good golden color, not so bright as Peabody's, but a superior grower, forming a broad, bushy, heavy specimen. Its unusual bright golden color adds contrast and a novel touch when planted with other Evergreens. Can be easily sheared and kept at any height or form desired.

Globe Arbor-Vitae (*Globosa*). Sm. Of dense, dwarf habit, globular in outline; color a pretty light green; requires no shearing and always in good form.

Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae (*Pyramidalis*). Forms a tall, slender column of dark green, 20 to 40 feet high, similar to the Irish Yews. A very valuable variety for many kinds of ornamental plantings, and a rich and attractive variety wherever columnar effects are desired. Very desirable for single specimen planting on the lawn or elsewhere. It keeps its fine color well all season. Very hardy.

Siberian Arbor-Vitae (*Waraeana*). Med. A very desirable type of the Arbor-vitae. Forms a dense, rather conical body of very symmetrical habit and pretty either in groups or singly. The foliage is stiff and heavy and of a deep, rich green color.

Spiralis Arbor-Vitae (*Douglasi Pyramidalis*). Med. A new variety. A compact form with crowded fernlike branchlets. The branchlet tips are sometimes cockscomb-like. Foliage is dark green with lighter tips. Fine pyramidal habit.

Fir - *Abies*

Balsam Fir (*Balsamea*). Lg. A handsome, symmetrical tree, especially when young, with beautiful leaves, dark green above and lighter beneath. Will grow on wet ground as well as in better soil.

Concolor Fir (*White Silver*). Lg. An elegant, picturesque Colorado species; long, leathery leaves with bluish tinge when young, becoming pale green with age. Branches arranged in horizontal whorls. One of the brightest and best Evergreens for the lawn.

Douglas Fir. Lg. Colorado species. The growth is compact and symmetrical, forming a spreading pyramid. This is one of the best and hardiest of the Firs. It is a rapid grower and thrives well in almost any situation.



Pyramidal
Arbor-Vitae.
(View at
the McKay
Nursery).



Blue Spruce.
(View at
the McKay
Nursery).



McKay Nursery Company

Hemlock - Tsuga

Hemlock Spruce. Lg. A beautiful and graceful native tree with drooping branches and dark, delicate foliage of green. It makes a fine lawn tree or ornamental hedge. Does well in shade.

Juniper - Juniperus

Conifers of extremely easy growth, hardy, and long lived. Effective in landscape plantings as the variation in form and color tints are exceedingly pleasing when properly grouped.

Columnaris (*Chinensis pyramidalis*). This tree is very narrow in form, which becomes more evident as the tree matures. The tree reaches a height of about 20 feet when mature and will do well in almost any situation unless it is in a too shady location or damp ground.

Communis Juniper (*Canadensis*). The well known, valuable, many-stemmed dwarf Juniper. Rarely exceeds two feet in height. It is at home on sandy or gravelly hillsides fully exposed to the sun, where single plants often reach 15 feet or more in diameter, but can easily be trimmed to any size wanted.

Counarti Juniper (*Counarti*). This is a pyramidal, compact grower of medium size, reaching 15 to 20 feet. With only a few moments trimming each Spring, it can be kept at any size wanted. It has rich green, heavy tufted foliage. Occasionally some trees bear a heavy crop of blue and silver colored berries, which adhere late in the Autumn and are greatly enjoyed by some birds. Superior to Schotti.



Colorado Blue Spruce. (See page 16).



Mugho Pine--*Pinus Mughus*. (See page 15).

Glaucus Juniper (*Glaucus*). In this variety, the whole young growth is of almost silvery whiteness, which changes to beautiful bluish green in Winter. It never grows very large, not over 15 to 20 feet, and it can be kept even smaller if desired. The Glaucus Juniper is foremost among the interesting group of Junipers that have been developed from the *Juniperus virginiana* (Red Cedar).

Lee's Golden Tipped Juniper (*Elegantissima Lee*). Med. Here is a tree that will give variation to the green and blue colors of other Evergreens. You would not want an entire planting of them, but a single tree here and there is very pleasing.

Meyeri (*Squamata Meyeri*). Sm. This is a new introduction of unusual merit. It was found in China and introduced through the United States Department of Agriculture. The leaves are pointed, prickly, and of bright shining blue color, often appearing to be of various colors when viewed from different angles. The form is irregular and habit spreading. It makes an ideal plant for a rock garden or pool.

Pfitzer's Juniper (*Pfitzeriana*). One of the most beautiful and attractive Junipers. Its form is different, not growing so pyramidal as most of the others, but more open, with graceful branches that appeal to most lovers of Evergreens. We have been growing this for a number of years, but it is a new and rare type. 8 to 10 feet.



Black Hills Spruce. (See page 16).

"Builders of Beauty"



JUNIPER—Continued.

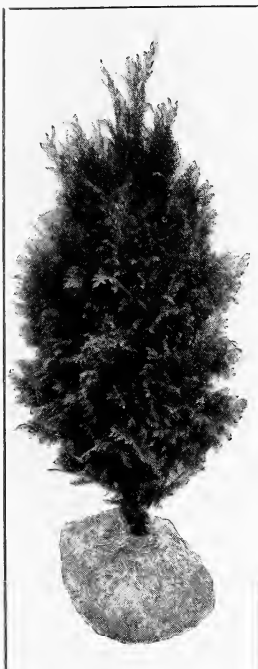
Dundee. A new variety, valuable because of its compact, pyramidal growth. During the Summer it has a grayish green color, turning to a plum shade during the Winter months. This unusual Winter color makes the tree particularly attractive. Attains a height of about 20 feet.

Red Cedar (Virginiana). Lg. Probably the best known species of this whole family. The Red Cedar is native throughout Wisconsin and the entire Northwest. It does well in dry and exposed locations, and is admirably adapted to windbreak planting, being especially valuable in mixed plantings.

Savin Juniper (Sabina). Sm. Of dwarf, spreading growth. Hardy and thrives well on poor soil; a favorite for rockwork.

Stricta (Spiny Green Juniper). This variety has a fine bluish color and grows very conical, tapering from the ground to a sharp point at the top. Its growth is very compact and very slow, which makes it an ideal plant for foundation and rock garden planting.

Tamariscifolia. It forms a compact, perfect mat of light green color which it retains throughout the season. One of the creeping varieties.



American Arbor-Vitae.
(See page 13).

Trailing Juniper (Procumbens). Reaches from 10 to 15 feet in diameter, but can be kept smaller by trimming. It never grows over 8 to 12 inches high, but makes a rapid growth of long branches that cling tight to the ground. It can be used in almost any planting. For beds, for low borders, terraces, hillsides and rock gardens.



Pine - Pinus

Austrian Pine or Black Pine (Laricio var. austriaca). Lg. A European Pine of much ornamental merit. It makes a tall, handsome tree with broad, oval head. One of the most important conifers for specimens or mass planting.

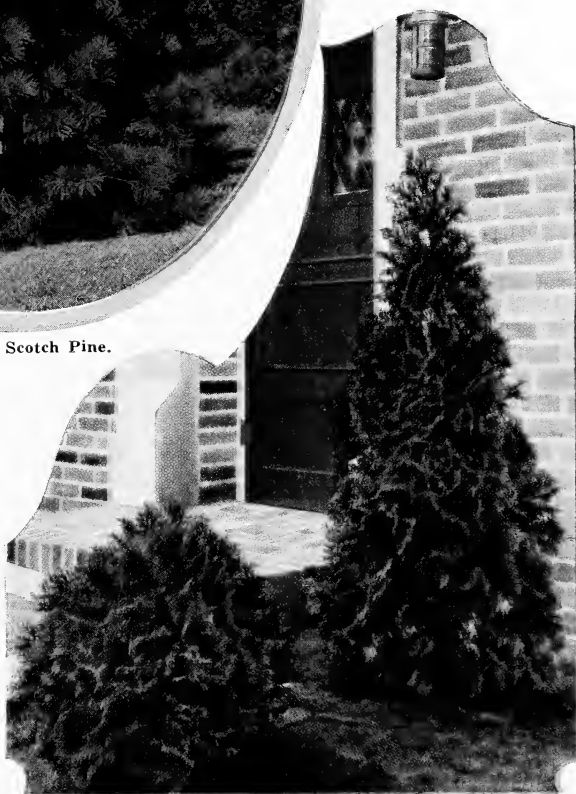
Mugho Pine (Mughus). Sm. A low spreading Pine and very useful in lawn planting. In foliage it is a true Pine with stout, bright green needles of medium length. Valuable for planting on rocky ground and hillsides.

Ponderosa Pine (Bull Pine). A native of the West. The best tree for the semi-arid regions. Thrives in most any soil. Resembles the Austrian Pine. Extensively planted in the West for windbreaks.

Red Pine (Resinosa). Also known as Norway Pine. Native of the northern part of the United States, reaching its greatest development in Northern Wisconsin. One of the most ornamental trees for the North. Needles are long and soft; a good green color, not so dark as the Austrian Pine.

Scotch Pine (Sylvestris). Med. to Lg. By many it is considered of equal ornamental merit with the White Pine and Norway Pine and is a very desirable tree for evergreen groups.

Scotch Pine.



Doorway Planting of Arbor-Vitae Pyramidalis and
Globe Arbor-Vitae. (See page 13).



Spruce - Picea

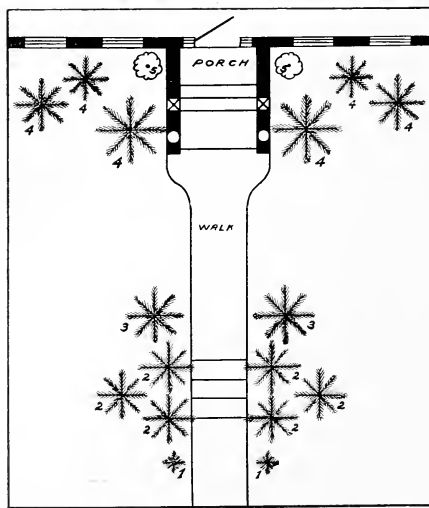
Black Hills Spruce (*Canadensis*). In describing to our patrons the different varieties of Spruces, we wish to call particular attention to the Black Hills Spruce. The very smallest trees of this variety soon form round, sturdy, compact bodies. As the tree grows and develops it adds to this particular style of growth and in most cases is found to be the most compact growing Evergreen of the Spruce family. It retains its branches close to the ground even in old trees. (See color engraving on page 14).

Colorado Blue Spruce (*Pungens glauca*). Lg. Other trees there are of almost every imaginable form and color, but here is truly the culmination of Nature's highest effort to produce the beautiful. Picture in your mind a perfectly shaped tree with an abundance of heavy foliage of a rich, glistening blue, which flashes and sparkles in the sunlight, and you form only a faint idea of the magnificent beauty of this truly marvelous tree. The glory of the Blue Spruce is in its foliage, which is an intense steel-blue. It has created a sensation throughout the United States and Europe, and is indeed a triumph in Evergreen growing. (See color engraving on page 14).

Koster's Blue Spruce (*Pungens Kosteriana*). The very best of the Blue Spruces. Foliage is silvery blue, densely crowded on the many branches. Our stock of this beautiful and popular Evergreen has been grown with great care from stock which we know is the genuine Koster's, and can guarantee its true blue color and character. Height same as the Colorado Blue Spruce.

Norway Spruce (*Excelsa*). Lg. This is the most popular of the foreign Spruces and has been extensively planted, especially in the northern states. It is of rapid growth, and is a handsome tree with graceful habit and dark green foliage.

White Spruce (*Alba*). Lg. A well known native tree. It forms a loosely symmetrical tree with rather pendent branches toward the base.



- 1—Juniper Stricta. 2—Mugho Pine.
3—Juniper Pfitzeriana.
4—Black Hills Spruce. 5—Sumac, Cut Leaf.

Yew - Taxus

Taxus Cuspidata. Broad and spreading in habit, foliage a rich dark green. It grows very slowly which makes it desirable for foundation plantings and other places where trees need to be kept in bounds. One of the best evergreens for shady places.

Taxus Brevifolia. 3 ft. A handsome and rare variety of low, bushy growth, short deep rich green leaves. Valuable for low foundation plantings and in shady places. Very low and compact grower.

Deciduous Trees

Trees occupy by far the greatest place in our landscape. Everybody knows the value of shade trees, and they may be regarded as a permanent investment. We could not do without them. Select them with care. For permanency choose the hardwood types, although they grow a little slower. The faster growing soft wood varieties also are very desirable and useful and should be used more liberally, especially interspersing them among hardwood varieties.

Brief Suggestions to Planters

Each variety is described from the standpoint of its habits. As to height, we have adopted the following broad classification, which will give a fair idea of the comparative size of species listed:

Lg. Trees usually attaining a height of fifty feet or more at maturity.

Med. Trees usually less than fifty feet and more than twenty-five feet at maturity.

Sm. Trees commonly less than twenty-five feet at maturity.

Street or Avenue Trees. American Elm, Grafted Elms, Sugar, Soft and Norway Maples, White Ash, American Linden or Basswood.

Lawn and Park Trees. White and Cut-Leaf Birch, Schwedler's Purple Maple, Norway Maple, Catalpa, Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab, Double Flowering Thorns, American Elm, Camperdown Elm and Teas' Weeping Mulberry.

Trees That Thrive in Moist Locations. American Elm, American Lindens, White Ash, Poplars, Willows, and Box Elders.

Ash - Fraxinus

A class of large ornamental trees, adapted to a great variety of soils. Of quite rapid growth and possessing many desirable characteristics for lawn, street, and park planting.

Ash, White (Americana). Lg. A tree of most graceful shape and habit. Fine for street, lawn, grove and park. Spreading in growth. Bark of trunk a clean light gray, foliage attractive, turning to gold and purple in Autumn. It is long lived, does not need pruning. Requires good soil and moisture.



American Linden. (See page 19).



Cut Leaf Weeping Birch.

Birch - Betula

American White Birch (Populifolia). Med. A small or medium sized, graceful tree. Thrives well in even poor and dry soils. The bark is a grayish white. Rapid grower.

Paper or Canoe Birch. The brilliant white bark is wonderfully effective, particularly in Winter and when planted against evergreens. 50 to 60 ft.

Weeping Cut-Leaf Birch (Pendula laciniata). Med. This magnificent tree is, without question, the most popular and the most planted of all pendulous or so-called weeping trees. It is a tall, slender tree, yet with vigorous growth. It has an erect central trunk, somewhat pyramidal in shape, with graceful, drooping branches and white bark on all the old wood. Has beautiful lacinated foliage.

Butternut; Walnut - Juglans

This species furnishes us two of our grandest, native, ornamental trees. In congenial soils they are very valuable trees for all kinds of lawn, park or street planting. They have a characteristic foliage not found in any other species and a delightful effect is produced wherever used.

Butternut, White Walnut (Cinerea). Lg. Very much resembles the Black Walnut. It is a moisture-loving tree and succeeds best on low, rich soils. A broad, open top tree, with light green, compound foliage and gray bark.

Black Walnut (Nigra). Lg. Like the Butternut, it prefers a damp soil. It, however, is a satisfactory tree on lighter soils though slower in growth. It makes a uniform street tree and is also a very fine shade tree.

Catalpa

Speciosa (Western). Med. to Lg. A handsome, large-foliaged tree; fine for lawn or landscape planting, and forming a valuable street tree. Its fine racemes of creamy white flowers in early Summer are a distinguishing feature, and its heavy crop of long, pendent "beans" in Autumn is unique.

Bungei (Globe-Headed Catalpa). A rapid growing tree with a globe headed mass of large, heart-shaped, deep green leaves lying like shingles on a roof, always making a symmetrical head; excellent for formal effects; not hardy in Wisconsin.



McKay Nursery Company

Crab, Flowering - Pyrus

Bechtel's Double Flowering (Ioensis). Ultimate height, 10 to 15 ft. A very beautiful small tree, good in the lawn or in coarse shrubbery. Has double pink flowers in May, resembling small roses, borne in great quantities. Has fragrance similar to carnation. Blooms when quite young.

Dolgo. A new crab apple that gives you a happy combination of good fruit with a shapely tree, beautiful in flower and fruit. The fiery red clusters of fruit are a handsome sight. Apple trees are commonly planted back in the garden or orchard. You can put the Dolgo on the lawn in groups or singly and you will find it one of the most pleasing features in all of the planting.

Hopa. A new red-flowered crab. Blossoms when very young. Has beautiful dark reddish colored bark and foliage; covered with beautiful flowers in May. Height about 15 ft. Very hardy.

Elm - Ulmus

Stately trees combining grace of habit and beauty of outline. They are hardy and of extremely rapid growth when planted in moist loam. No lawn or landscape is complete without them.

American White Elm (Americana). Lg. One of the largely used trees for street planting and as a shade tree for lawns and parks. It is the most characteristic tree of this region and one of the most beautiful.

Camperdown Weeping Elm. When grafted they grow from 6 to 8 ft. high; form a large, handsome head; branches often extend horizontally several feet before drooping. A fine variety.

Chinese Elm. Lg. A new variety, having much smaller leaves than the common Elm. Its main features are its extreme hardiness, ability to thrive in poor soils and dry locations, and it is a very rapid grower.

Grafted Elms

American Elms as grown by nature or as grown from seedlings in the nursery rows, develop into trees of extreme variations. To overcome these variations two select types of Elms, namely, the "Vase Elm" and "Moline Elm," have been de-



Moline Elm.

veloped. These types are propagated by grafting from the parent tree, on selected stocks. This insures their uniform growth and development. By planting a street or boulevard with these types of Elms you are assured that they will develop into trees absolutely uniform in shape and size. We recommend them to the particular buyer.

Moline Elm

The outstanding characteristic of the Moline Elm is its conical shape and pyramidal growth. Its habit of growth is narrow and upright as seen in the accompanying cut. It develops very heavy and strong branches. The leaves are dark green, deeply veined, and nearly twice the size of the ordinary Elm leaf. In its young growth the bark is smooth and greenish gray in color. Another good feature of this type is that it is an unusually fast grower. The Moline Elm should be planted on narrow streets, or where spire-like specimen trees are desired on the lawn.

Vase Elm

The vase-shaped Elm was named Vase after its characteristic open top or vase shape of branching. The growth is spreading, but still upright, with its top much broader than the center. The young trees carry smooth bark which becomes more rugged as the trees get older. They come out into foliage early in the Spring and hold a good dark green color until late in Fall. The Vase Elm should be used on wide streets or where a broad growing tree is desired. A street planted to these trees, such as illustrated, will prove a sight to behold for generations to come.



Vase Elm.

SPARTA CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

WOODLAWN CEMETERY

Sparta, Wis., April 25th, 1928.

McKay Nursery Co., Madison, Wis.

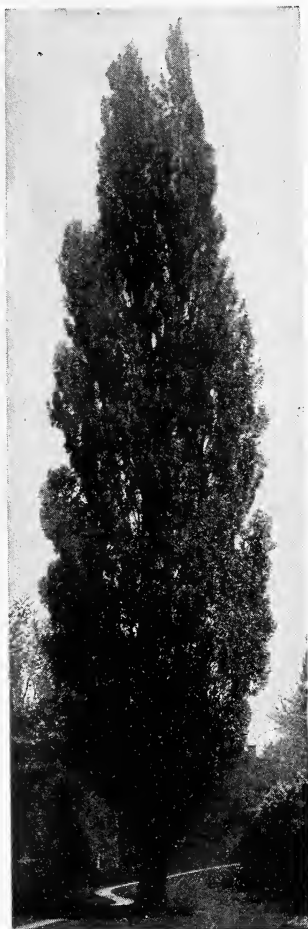
Gentlemen:

The 35 Vase Elms arrived by freight yesterday afternoon—were delivered at the grounds early this morning, and at noon today are all set. Preparation had been made for them and water mains have been laid in this new tract so it will be easy to give them proper care.

Mr. Selke, our sexton, says he has been setting trees for thirty years and that these are the finest ones he has ever seen. He was most pleased with the appearance of the roots.

Very truly yours,

LOUIS T. HILL.



Lombardy Poplar.
(See page 20).

Honey Locust - Gleditsia

Honey or Sweet Locust (*Triacanthos*). Med. A rapid growing tree; delicate foliage of a beautiful, fresh, lively green, and strong thorns; makes an exceedingly handsome, impenetrable and valuable hedge.

Horse-Chestnut - Aesculus

American Horse-chestnut or Buckeye (*Glabra*). A handsome, medium sized tree, with spreading branches and peculiar five-parted foliage. In Spring it bears fine, upright clusters of greenish white flowers, which are followed by large, odd, prickly seed pods inclosing the well known buckeyes.

European Horse-chestnut (*Hippocastanum*). A tall, massive, stately tree, with an immense, round crown and strong, stiff branches clothed with large, five-parted foliage casting the densest shade of any deciduous tree. In the Spring it is one of the most beautiful sights when it displays its innumerable, showy, erect clusters of spotted white flowers.

Larch - Larix

Tree of pyramidal outline of great hardiness. They grow in almost any kind of soil, but prefer a moist, well drained situation.

European Larch (*Europea*). 40 to 50 feet. A lofty, rapid growing pyramidal tree, with small, drooping branches and delicate feathery foliage. Valuable for timber.

Linden; Basswood - Tilia

The Lindens grow fast, forming noble trees of rounded outline, and casting a dense, cool shade. The leaves are large and cordate, the flowers light yellow, exhaling a delightful citron odor. All are among our best large growing street and avenue trees; fine also for specimens and grouping.

American Linden, Basswood (*Americana*). Lg. A well known, stately tree with large, heart-shaped leaves of a pleasing green color. A vigorous grower of pyramidal habit when young, but eventually a large, round-headed tree. A valuable lawn tree and should be more used for this purpose.

Maple - Acer

Box Elder; Ash-Leaved Maple (*Negundo*). Med. A rapid growing variety, with handsome light green foliage and spreading head. Very hardy, and succeeds in many sections where other varieties do not thrive.

Japanese Maple. Sm. Splendid for individual and group planting, and grow best in well drained, rich soil and a partly shaded situation. Perfectly hardy and a very handsome tree. The leaves are dark purple.

Norway Maple (*Platanoides*). Med. Most popular variety of the Maple group, either for the lawn or street planting. It forms a perfect, rounded head, with large, deep green foliage, is very hardy, easily transplanted, very compact in form, grows rapidly, and is exceptionally free from injurious insects.

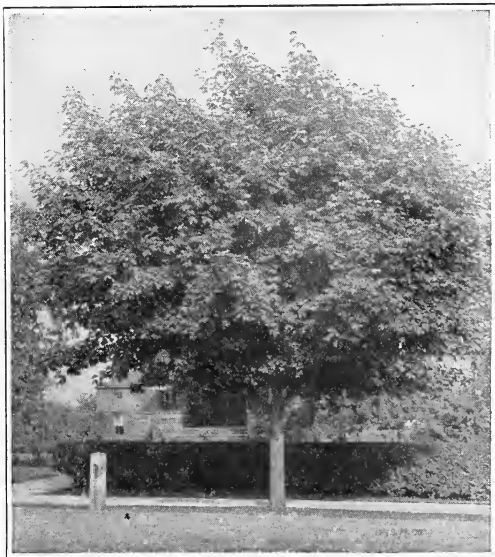
Schwedler's Purple Maple. Med. The young shoots and leaves are of a bright purplish and crimson color. They change to a purplish green in the older leaves. A most desirable ornamental tree for the contrast of its foliage.

Skinner's Cut-Leaf Maple. Med. A new origination similar to Wier's Cut-Leaf Maple but having more finely cut or dissected foliage. It has graceful, drooping branches and makes a fine ornamental tree.

Silver or Soft Maple. Lg. A magnificent shade and ornamental tree of rapid growth. It is perfectly hardy and will thrive in any soil and in any locality. The leaves are beautifully shaped and have a silvery gleam. The hardiness and ease of culture of this tree makes it one of the most desirable for street and park planting.

Sugar, Hard or Rock Maple (*Saccharum*). Lg. A beautiful and always popular tree, growing on a smooth trunk and forming a dense, oval head. The foliage is large and handsome and of a rich, pleasing green, turning to beautiful shades of orange-yellow and red in the Autumn. It makes a splendid and uniform street tree, and is adapted to nearly all kinds of soil.

Wier's Cut-Leaved Silver Maple (*Wieri*). Med. This distinct variety is one of the most beautiful of our hardy trees, having cut or dissected foliage. Its growth is rapid, the shoots slender and drooping, giving it a habit almost as graceful as the Cut-Leaved Birch.



Norway Maple.



McKay Nursery Company

Mountain Ash - Sorbus

American Mountain Ash. One of our most attractive native trees. Its habit is much the same as the European variety, but is much harder and the bark is lighter in color. It produces its berries when quite young, which are in large clusters and of orange color. Especially fine for planting among tall shrubbery, with its brilliant berries. 18 to 20 ft.

European Mountain Ash (Aucuparia). Very beautiful, with straight, smooth trunk. Foliage deep green, turning yellow in Autumn. Erect growth. 20 to 30 ft. high. White flowers in May, followed by bright orange-red berries which cling all Winter. Interesting for lawn or park.

Weeping Mountain Ash. The branches of this distinct variety are of a decidedly straggling pendent character, turning and twisting in every direction, each branch apparently struggling to be as different from its neighbor as possible, producing a pleasing effect. 10 to 12 ft.

Mulberry - Morus

Hardy ornamental trees, thriving in almost any soil. The sweet, fleshy fruits are a great attraction to birds, and on this account they are planted extensively.

Russian Mulberry (Tatarica). Sm. As commonly seen it is a low-growing, bushy-topped tree, with small and much lobed leaves. The foliage is very successfully used as food for silkworms.

Weeping Russian Mulberry (Tatarica pendula). One of the most graceful of weeping trees. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender branches, drooping to the ground, parallel to the stem.

Oak - Quercus

Pin Oak (Palustris). Lg. Peculiarly handsome tree when young; used for avenues. Leaves deep green, turning to red in the Fall, finely divided. Drooping branches.

Red Oak (Rubra). Lg. A broad tree, rich foliage which turns to a bronzy red in the Fall.

Poplar - Aspen; Populus

Bolleana. Pyramidal Silver Poplar. Med. Of recent introduction. A very compact, upright grower, resembling the Lombardy Poplar. Leaves glossy green above and silvery beneath, with a trunk of a bluish hue.

Carolina Poplar. Lg. A very distinct tree in habit of growth and making a straight, upright, somewhat pyramidal head. It is of extremely rapid growth, straight and regular in habit, which fact makes it particularly desirable as a quick growing street tree. The foliage is large, thickly borne, bright and glossy.

Canadian Poplar (Canadensis). Lg. It is extremely hardy. It grows as far north as Edmonton in northern Alberta. The tree is especially adapted to severe and exposed localities.

Lombardy (Fastigiata). A tall, picturesque, spire-like tree, fine for formal planting, such as along avenues or marking the boundary of grounds. (See engraving on page 19).

Norway Poplar (Called by some Sudden Saw Log). Very similar to the Carolina Poplar. We consider it a little more stocky grower than the above, and equally as good in every way.

Simon's Pyramidal. Med. A strong, straight, narrow tree which does not grow overly large. A rapid grower of absolute hardiness. Similar to the Lombardy in type of growth, with dark glossy foliage.

Tree of Heaven - Ailanthus

Peculiar tropical-looking tree, with long sprays of odd pinnate foliage, much like Sumac. Grows very tall and spreading. Not extremely hardy. 15 to 20 ft. Very useful for landscape work.

Thorn - Crataegus

The Thorns are among the most beautiful flowering trees. They are generally dense, low growers, occupying comparatively little space and well adapted to beautify small grounds. The foliage is varied and attractive, flowers very showy and often highly perfumed. The fruit is very effective and ornamental in Autumn.

Coccinea. Sm. Dense with thorn armed branchlets. Attractive, shiny, deep green foliage. Brilliant scarlet berries lasting well. Good for borders and hedges; white flowers in early May.

Crus Galli (Cockspur Thorn). Sm. A very decorative tree of distinct habit. In May covers itself with a showy bright red fragrant bloom. Leaves are a violent orange and scarlet color in Fall. Red berries hang well into the Winter.

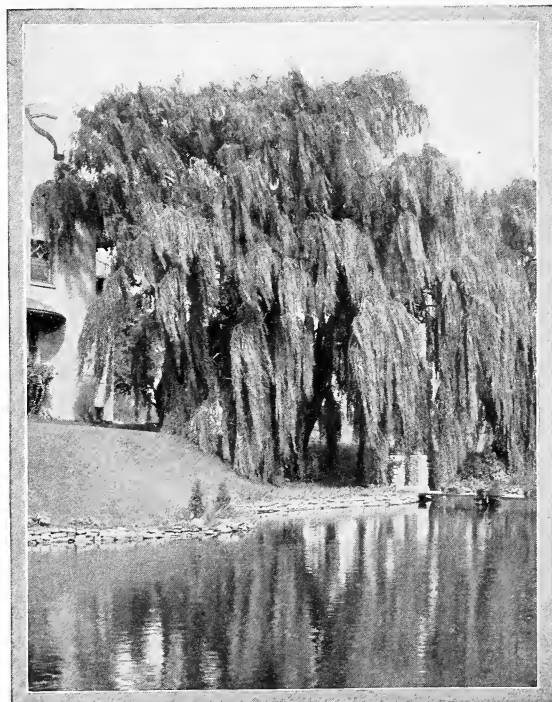
Paul's Double Scarlet. Sm. One of the best double varieties. Large carmine red flowers in May. It grows to a small tree and is excellent for specimen planting.

Willow - Salix

Golden Willow (Aurea). Lg. At the present time one of the most planted of all Willows and a very important tree, both from an economical and ornamental standpoint. It makes a round topped tree of symmetrical form. The bright, clear, golden yellow bark offers a pleasing contrast wherever it is used. Valuable for hedge and windbreak purposes.

Laurel Leaf or Bay Leaf Willow. Sm. An ornamental variety of upright growth, forming a round head. Bark is brownish green. Foliage is a deep shining green, closely resembling that of the Laurel. Thrives equally well on high or low ground. An especially desirable variety to plant near the water.

Wisconsin Weeping Willow (Babylonica). Lg. This is a variety of the above which is of particular value in the North, as it is much harder and seems better adapted to the extreme conditions of this section. It is of drooping habit.



Wisconsin Weeping Willow.

Roses

The Rose is justly known as the "Queen of Flowers." No garden is complete without it and upon all occasions its beauty and fragrance are outstanding. It is the best known and best loved of all flowers.

Our Roses are strong, dormant plants, well rooted, that have been grown out-of-doors and with proper care will give the best of results.

Roses thrive best in clay loam enriched with well-rotted manure. They should also have an open, airy situation, unshaded by trees or buildings wherever possible. Southeastern exposure is the best one. A good, rich soil is a great aid to produce blooms and it is advisable to make it so by working in some well-rotted manure and leaf mold.

All Roses should be cut back closely at the time of planting. For Hybrid Perpetuals remove at least one-half of the previous season's growth annually in the Spring. Climbing Roses should first be allowed to partly cover the space desired before trimming back. Old decayed wood should be kept out. After the ground freezes in the Fall cover Roses with some coarse dry material like straw or marsh hay.

How to Keep Roses Healthy. It is very important to keep your plants healthy and vigorous and free from diseases and insects. We find that a strong stream of water from a hose applied once a day either morning or night will keep roses free from insects to a large extent. Where this is not practical or if your Roses should be attacked by some of the common insects or diseases we recommend the following remedies:



Gruss an Teplitz.

For eating insects such as plant lice use "Black-leaf 40" or some other nicotine solution. Mildew and black spot can be controlled with flour of sulphur or Bordeaux Mixture. Arsenate of Lead can be used where sucking insects attack your bushes.

Hybrid Perpetuals

American Beauty. Deep, rich rose flowers, of beautiful form, and very double.

Anna de Diesbach. Very large and fragrant flowers of a rich carmine color. A notable, hardy and superior garden Rose.

Alfred Colomb. Dark red. Flowers large, of fine, globular form; a brilliant carmine-crimson. Raised from Jacqueminot. Extremely fragrant flowers, and in every way a superb Rose.

Captain Hayward. A striking brilliant carmine-rose, highly perfumed and of unusual formation, for the center petals stand upright while the outer ones are reflexed, giving the flower a peculiarly attractive appearance. Of medium height, very hardy, produces an abundance of blooms.

Coquette des Alpes. Hardy; white, slightly tinged with rose; free blooming; medium size, dainty and pleasing.

Clio. A Rose of perfect form and finish, with broad, thick petals, high, full center, beautiful form, pointed flower. The color is a delicate satiny blush with slightly deeper center.

Earl of Dufferin. Rich dark crimson, shading to maroon; large, full; fragrant; a good grower; one of the best dark Roses.



M. P. Wilder. Mrs. John Laing. Frau Karl Druschki.



McKay Nursery Company

Fisher Holmes. A magnificent rose and one of the choicest hybrid perpetuals. A perfect cone shape but opening to a full large bloom. Deep, velvety crimson, very fragrant.

Frau Karl Druschki. A pure paper-white, free-flowering, large sized Hybrid Perpetual. The bloom is perfect in form and flowers measure four to five inches across; very double and fragrant; large, thick petals, very durable and handsome. The best white.

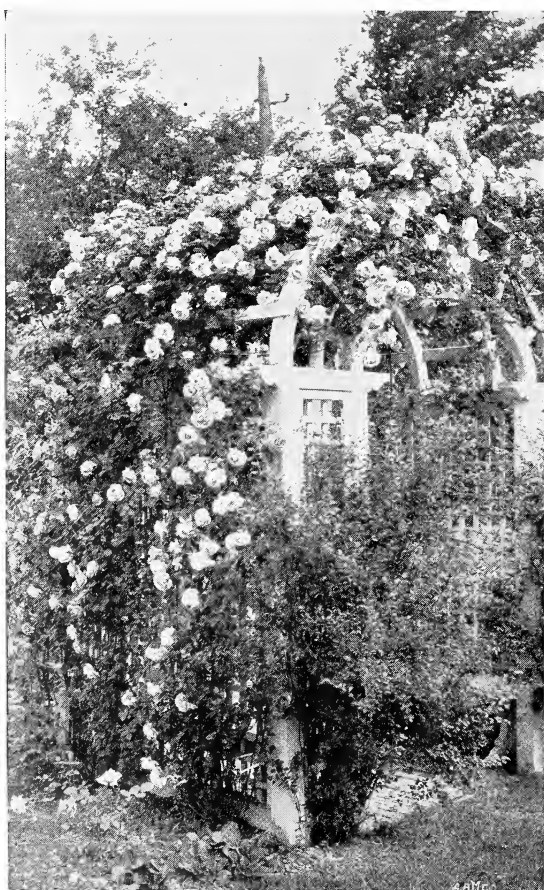
General Jacqueminot. Very fragrant; not very full, but large and effective. One of our best garden Roses.

Gruss an Teplitz. An extremely useful and dependable variety, succeeding well all over the United States. A profusion of beautiful, clear crimson scarlet, fragrant flowers are borne from June until frost on a shapely plant. An excellent bedder, and useful also as a hedge, if not cut back. (See color engraving on page 21).

J. B. Clark. Hardy; deep scarlet, shaded dark crimson; wonderfully strong and upright grower; heavy dark green foliage; flowers very large, full and double; very fragrant.

John Hopper. Flowers brilliant rose, large, very regular and full; very sweet.

Marshall P. Wilder. Bright cherry-red; of good size; very fragrant and perfectly double. Plant is a vigorous grower and continues long in bloom. One of the very best.



Mary Wallace. (See page 23).

Mrs. John Laing. Pink, large, fine form, strong stems, fragrant. Profuse bloomer. Fine.

Magna Charta. A bright clear pink; very sweet; large, fine form; double; free bloomer.

Margaret Dickson. A very free grower, foliage large and dark. Flowers white, with pale flesh center; petals are thick and bell-shaped; quite fragrant; a fine Rose.

Madame Plantier. Pure white, above medium size, produced in great abundance early in the season. One of the best hardy white Roses.

P. C. de Rohan. A favorite rose because of its finely formed, dark blood-red or maroon blooms with strong and pleasing fragrance; it is sometimes referred to as the "Black Rose." Not a strong grower, but worth special attention.

Paul Neyron. The largest variety in cultivation. Deep rose color; very full and double. Finely scented, good foliage and free bloomer.

Soleil d'Or. The flower is full, large, globular-shaped, yellow shaded with red. The most satisfactory yellow perpetual for the north.

Ulrich Brunner. Flowers brilliant cherry-red, large and full, with exceedingly large, shell-shaped petals. A continuous bloomer.

Climbing Roses

These, for their hardiness and profusion of flowers, recommend themselves to all lovers of the beautiful. They are admirably adapted to cover arbors, walls, and any unsightly objects, and are always ornamental in any situation.

American Pillar. Immense clusters of single bright crimson flowers with a clear white eye, on long, strong stems. A very vigorous climber, making plenty of strong canes, with large leathery foliage.

Crimson Rambler. Great masses of crimson semi-double flowers, borne in clusters on vigorous plants. Desirable pillar and porch plant, often making shoots from 8 to 15 feet in a season.

Climbing American Beauty. Color rosy crimson, similar to its pollen parent; flower about four inches in diameter, finely formed on long stems. Blooms very freely in May and June, and occasionally during the Summer.

Dorothy Perkins. One of the grandest Roses yet produced; the beautiful, double, shell-pink flowers come in clusters in great profusion, making a wonderful display; foliage finer, smoother and darker than Crimson Rambler.

Dr. Van Fleet. One of the best Climbing Roses in cultivation. Perfectly formed, long-pointed, deep pink buds on long stems with several in a cluster, that open a lighter shade of pink, expanding to about four inches. It is a vigorous grower, with abundant dark green, glossy, disease-resistant foliage that is a delight to the eye all Summer.

Excelsa (Red Dorothy Perkins). A radiant, blood-red cluster rose, as free and double as Dorothy Perkins, of which it is the red prototype. The clusters are very large.

Gardenia (Yellow Rambler; Aglaia). The color is a decided yellow; the flowers are very sweet scented; habit of growth is very vigorous, well established plants often making shoots from 8 to 10 feet in height in a single season.

Hiawatha. A most dependable and useful American rose; large, fragrant, deep, intense crimson, single flowers in clusters shading white at the bases. A strong-growing plant, producing an abundance of bloom and with glossy green disease-resistant foliage.

"Builders of Beauty"



Paul's Scarlet Climber.

CLIMBING ROSES—Continued.

Mary Wallace. This sensational Climbing Rose makes a strong, upright bush, with large, shiny foliage producing for weeks in the Spring and also in the Summer and Fall, its large, semi-double flowers, four inches across; clear rose-pink with salmon at base of petals.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. The brightest and purest red of all pillar Roses. Vivid scarlet shaded crimson, semi-double flowers in clusters, that retain their color till they fall, never turning blue, the color being intensified by the numerous yellow stamens. A vigorous grower with a profusion of bloom that remains for a long season.

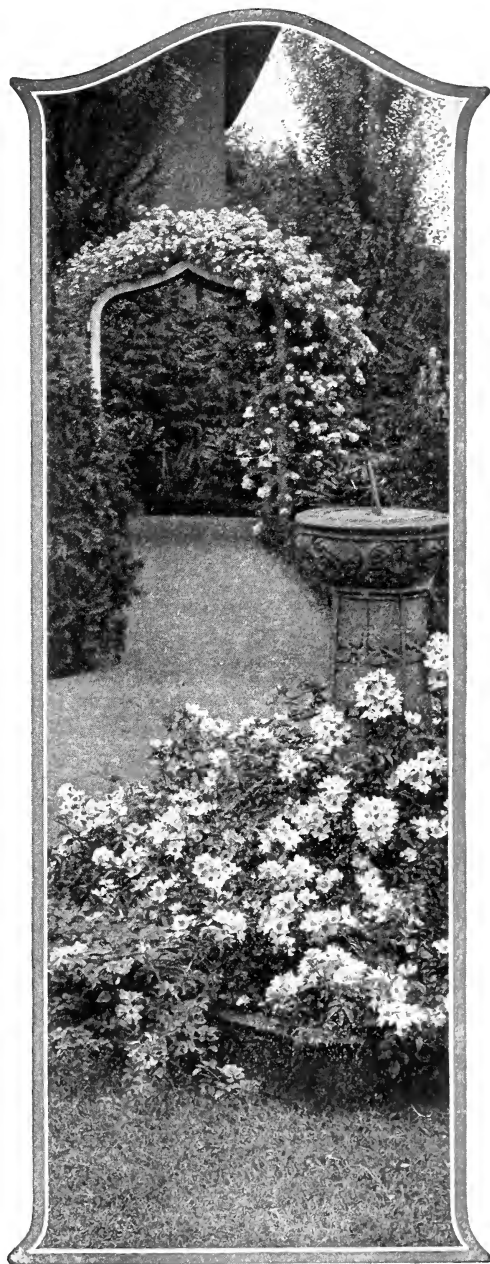
Roserie. Sport from Tausendschon. Like the standard Tausendschon in habit, with very charming deep pink or carmine flowers. An American introduction worthy of much more attention.

Silver Moon. One of the most satisfactory and indispensable climbing Roses. This extraordinary climber is covered with rich, dark green foliage, a fitting background for the large, semi-double, white and creamy flowers, often four inches in diameter, that are borne in great profusion.

Tausendschon. An extremely valuable and distinctive rose. The buds are cherry-pink, opening to very double flowers of softer shades that eventually fade to white, all shades being found in a single cluster. A moderate grower, with glossy, light green, disease-resistant foliage, its smooth canes being almost thornless. A highly desirable variety for covering walls, fences, porches, and pergolas, and unique among climbers.

White Dorothy Perkins. Of the same habit of growth as the Dorothy Perkins. Where a white Rambler is wanted, we recommend this variety.

Wichuriana or Memorial Rose (Japanese Trailing Rose). A distinct and valuable variety from Japan; it is a low-trailing species, its stems creeping on the earth almost as closely as the ivy. The flowers are produced in the greatest profusion in clusters on the end of every branch, after the June Roses are past. Pure white.



Dorothy Perkins on Trellis;
Rosa Setigera Around Sun Dial.



Miscellaneous Roses

Baby Rambler, Pink, Dwarf. Large clusters of brilliant rose colored flowers in great profusion. A splendid bedding variety. Blooms all season until buds are killed by severe frost.

Baby Rambler, White. Dwarf. Flowers are borne in clusters of 50 to 75 individual flowers; foliage glossy and finely cut; vigorous, hardy and free blooming. A fine bedding variety.

Baby Rambler, Red. A dwarf form of the widely known and popular climbing Rose, Crimson Rambler, being hardy, vigorous and perpetual flowering. The flowers are well formed, of a crimson-red color, and borne in clusters. For growing in pots in the house, or as a bedding variety, it will be found invaluable. Blooms continuously.

Dr. E. M. Mills. New. A hybrid of *Rosa Hugonis* showing traces of *Rugosa* blood. The color is light primrose with pink suffusion that becomes more pronounced in the later blooms, which are medium in size, of cupped form, and semi-double. Flowers come singly all along the stem, like hollyhocks.

Hugonis. Takes first place among the single-flowered Roses, and probably among the best shrubs for general garden use. Pale clear yellow, delicately fragrant flowers, borne so abundantly on the long, gracefully arching canes as to form a continuous band of color; foliage small, pale green and distinct, on curious red-tipped twigs. A vigorous growing shrub that blooms profusely and very early—just before Bridal Wreath time.

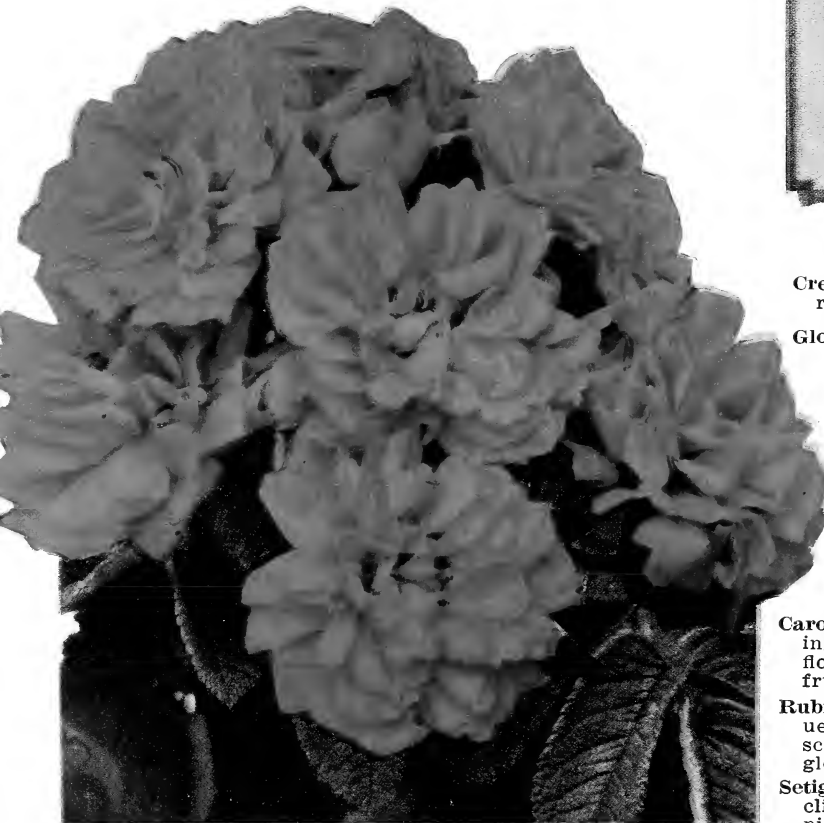
Harrison's Yellow. Perfectly hardy, semi-double; blooms early.

Persian Yellow. Flowers double and full; deep golden color; blooms freely in June. Finest hardy yellow Rose grown.

Moss Roses

The Moss Rose are favorites with everyone, on account of the beautiful buds, which for bouquets and cut flowers are invaluable.

Blanche Moreau. Pure white, large, full and of perfect form.



F. J. Grootendorst.



Hugonis Rose.

Crested Moss. Deep pink buds, surrounded with mossy fringe.

Glory of Mosses. Color pale rose.

Henry Martin. Unusually well mossed buds opening to deep carmine blooms.

Prairie or Bush Roses

These are used more and more each year in landscape work for grouping amidst other shrubs. They are mostly single-flowered, are very hardy and need no protection.

Carolina. Marsh Rose. A tall growing wild Rose with single, pink flowers, followed by showy red fruit. Prefers moist situations.

Rubiginosa. Sweetbriar. Most valued on account of its deliciously scented foliage. Flowers are single, pink.

Setigera. Prairie Rose. A hardy climbing Rose, with large, single, pink flowers in clusters, blooming after others are gone.

"Wisconsin's Greatest Nursery"



Rosa Rugosa Rubra

This class of Roses originated in Japan. They are very hardy, vigorous growers and not troubled with insects. They have thick, leathery, glossy green foliage, and the flowers are followed by bright scarlet seed pods, making them attractive in Fall. They are equally desirable as single specimens or hedge plants. Single red flowers.

Hybrid Rosa Rugosa

This group have been rightly called "Eskimo Beauties" because of their extreme hardiness in the North, besides being one of the most beautiful classes of roses grown. The Rugosas have a tough wood with thick leathery dark green foliage which in most instances is entirely free of insects or diseases. They are vigorous growers, ranging from 4 feet and up, depending on the variety. All types of Rugosas are greatly benefited by severe pruning at least every two years. They should never be allowed to become "leggy."

Many beautiful hybrids have been produced by crossing the original Rugosa with the various Tea, Hybrid Tea and Rambler Roses; the flowers are followed by brilliant seed pods which hang on nearly all Winter. The Rugosas have many uses. They may be used as specimen plants on the lawn, planted among shrubs or as hedges. Our list comprises the very best varieties.

Amelie Graveraux. The small to medium sized buds are borne several together, opening to double, cupped, dark purplish red blooms of good fragrance and borne on long, strong stems. The plants are vigorous, producing blooms freely until Fall.

Belle Poitevine. Clusters of large, semi-double, open blooms of soft pink on medium long, strong stems. The plants produce an abundance of foliage, and bloom moderately but continuously all Summer.

Chas. F. Worth. Does not grow as tall as Hansa or Belle Poitevine. Blossoms are fine shade of red, very fragrant, double.

Conrad F. Meyer. Color silvery rose, fragrant, large, very double, and blooms all Summer. The foliage does not show so much of the Rugosa type.

F. J. Grootendorst. Beautiful, small, red flowers in clusters, with the edges of each petal serrated. The plant is a strong grower and bushy, with leathery, wrinkled, disease-resistant foliage, and blooms continuously till frost. A new type of Rose that has been described as a Rugosa plant with the blooms of a red carnation.

Hansa. Deep violet-red, double. Buds are borne in clusters and nearly all open at once. Has the true Rugosa foliage, and is one of the most valuable Roses we have. It is absolutely hardy.

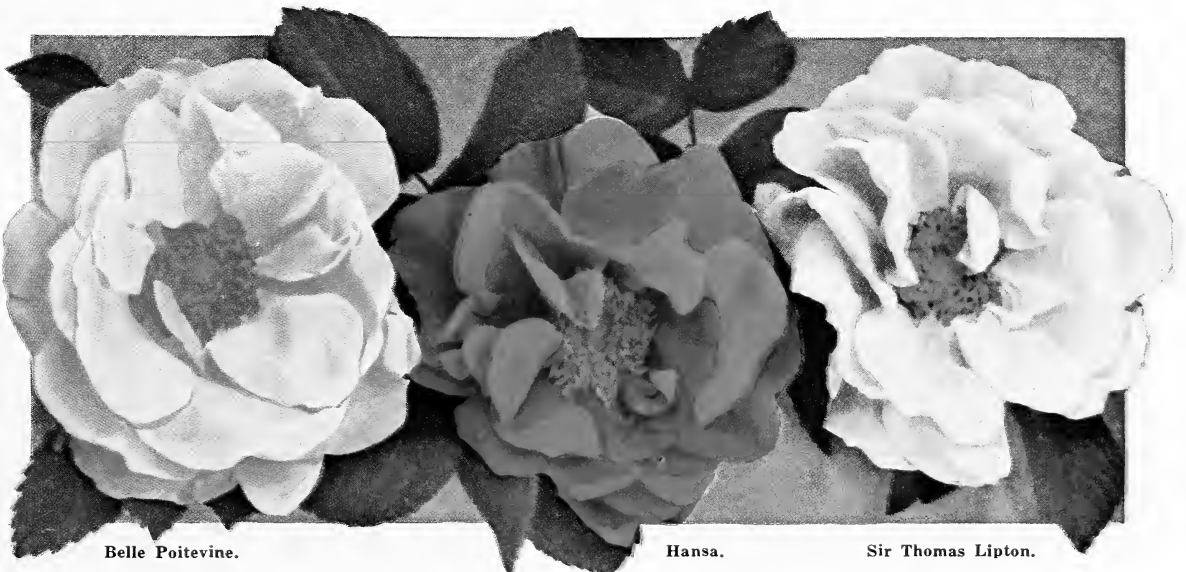
New Century. Clusters of full, very double flowers, of clear flesh-pink. A moderately growing plant 2½ to 3 feet high, of bushy habit, with light green wrinkled foliage and few thorns.

Nova Zembla. A sport from Conrad F. Meyer, inheriting all the good qualities of its parent with the added merit that the flowers are pure white, full and sweet scented; very fine.

Pink Grootendorst. New. A lovely novelty that will win its place because of its delicate beauty and its sturdy plant. The habit of the plant and shape of bloom are the same as the parent, F. J. Grootendorst, but the color is clear, light shell-pink. The flowers come in clusters, their fringed petals making them like pink carnations. Makes a delightful, constant-blooming hardy Rose.

Sarah Van Fleet. Makes a shapely bush, perfectly hardy, and produces quantities of fragrant, cupped blooms of apple blossom pink with deeper pink inside. The buds are long and dainty and the flowers are fairly large, semi-double, and come in clusters. They have an enchanting old-rose fragrance. It should be given a space of 4 to 5 feet to allow it to develop symmetrically.

Sir Thomas Lipton. The best pure white Rugosa Rose. Strong and vigorous; grows four feet high. Flowers perfectly double, pure snow-white. Fragrant, borne on long stems continuously throughout the season. Absolutely hardy everywhere. Splendid for hedging, cemetery and park work.



Belle Poitevine.

Hansa.

Sir Thomas Lipton.



Hardy Perennials

No ornamental lawn planting, whatever its extent, can be complete without a liberal proportion of these hardy flowering plants. The ease with which they are maintained is an important factor, but their great and varied scope of usefulness gives them still greater importance.

Aquilegia - Columbine

Handsome, long-spurred flowers, borne on long stems above masses of beautifully lobed and cut foliage. The flowers are quaint in shape, exquisite in color, and stay fresh a long time after cutting. Grows 18 to 24 inches high and blooms in Spring and early Summer.

Achillea - Yarrow or Milfoil

The Pearl. Small, double white flowers, covering plant in July. Invaluable for borders. One of the prettiest flowering plants and should be in every garden. 2 ft.



Gaillardia. (See page 27).



Coreopsis.

Asters - Daisies

These are very handsome and should be more widely planted. They flower when few hardy plants are in bloom. Colors blue, pink and white.

Climax. A fine, tall growing variety. Flowers very large, semi-double, pale lilac-blue. August and September. New. 3 to 5 ft.
Novae-Angliae (New England Aster). Large deep violet. 3 to 5 ft. September and October.

Anemone - Windflower

Very showy plants, with handsome foliage and bearing beautiful single flowers with yellow centers on long stems. Grows 2 to 3 feet high and blooms from September until cut down by frost.

Boltonia - False Chamomile

An Autumn flowering plant with thousands of aster-like flowers open at once. Produces a showy effect. Season is during August and September. 4 to 6 ft.

Campanula - Bellflower

Fine for border plants. The dwarf varieties are suitable for rock gardens.

Canterbury Bells (Media). Among the many plants flowering in late May and June the Canterbury Bells are among the showiest. We have them in blue, pink and white. Grows 2 to 4 feet.



Shasta Daisy.

Coreopsis - Tickseed

Showy and valuable free-flowering perennials, continuing in bloom the entire Summer. Large yellow flowers on long stems; fine for cutting; early Summer until frost. 3 ft.

Chrysanthemums

The small flowered, hardy, pompon Chrysanthemums are becoming very popular again; they are the only perfectly hardy ones we have, and give showers of bloom long after frost in the Fall. We can supply red and white.

Daisy, Shasta,

This is one of the Chrysanthemum family, growing 18 to 24 inches high and bearing during June and July great masses of daisy-like flowers, with white petals and yellow centers. 4 to 5 inches in diameter. It is valuable as a cut flower, as the blooms will last two weeks or longer in water. Very popular perennial.

Delphinium - Larkspur

These perennials are in bloom from June to September. Very hardy and of easy culture.

Belladonna (Everblooming Hardy Larkspur). The most beautiful sky-blue flowers. Blooms all Summer till frost. 3 to 4 ft. high.

Bellamosa. Of the Belladonna type, with the dark blue color of the old-fashioned Larkspur. 4 to 5 ft.



Sweet William. (See page 27).

"It's Not a Home Until It's Planted"



DELPHINIUMS—Continued.

Gold Medal Hybrids. One of the finest strains of mixed hybrids, consisting of the best named varieties with large flowers in various blue shades. 4 to 5 feet high.

English Hybrids. They have immense spikes of the most beautiful flowers of every imaginable shade of blue and their season is long; in fact, they will bloom from Spring until Fall. 5 to 6 ft.

Wrexham. Years of careful selection have made this strain something marvelous. Blues and lavenders in all shades. Very large and most of them are double. Often referred to as the hollyhock strain. The finest strain grown.

Dicentra - Bleeding Heart

Spectabilis. The old-time favorite, with daintily lobed foliage and sprays of pink, heart-shaped flowers. Blooms April to June. 2 feet high.

Dianthus

Barbatus. The old-fashioned Sweet William. Assorted colors. 1½ to 2 feet high. June and July.

Plumarius (Hardy Pinks). A low growing variety seldom exceeding one foot in height. Blooms profusely during June and July. Have very spicy fragrance.

Digitalis - Foxglove

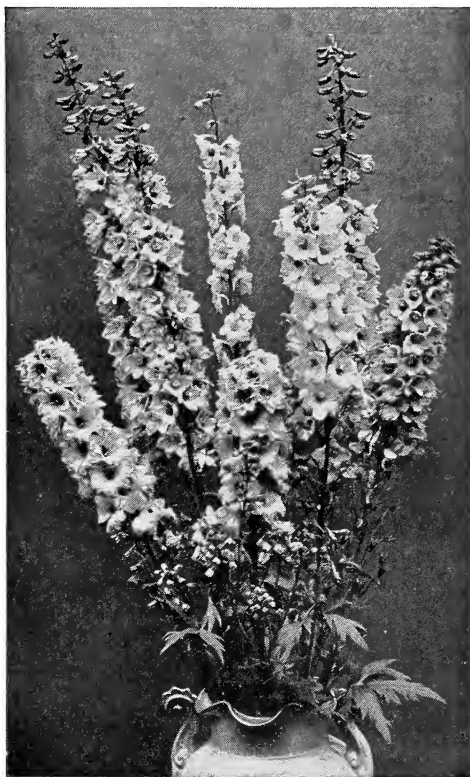
Flowers purple, pink or white, in long terminal racemes; 2 to 3 feet. June to August. Not very hardy.

Funkia - Day Lily

The Funkias all make handsome, showy plants with beautiful, broad, ovate leaves and large, lily-like, fragrant flowers in large clusters.

Lancifolia. Narrow lancelike leaves with spikes of lavender flowers. 1 ft.

Grandiflora. Pure white, lily-like flowers. Profuse bloomer. 2 ft.



Delphinium—Larkspur.

Gypsophila - Baby's Breath

Paniculata. 2 to 3 ft. Produces large panicles of very small white flowers. June, July and August. Fine for decorating in connection with highly colored flowers.

Gaillardia - Blanket Flower

A genus of very ornamental, hardy plants. Flowers crimson and gold, 2 inches across, single on naked stems. Very showy. Early Summer until Autumn. Does well on light soil. Must have Winter protection.



Dicentra Spectabilis—Bleeding Heart.

Hemerocallis - Yellow Day Lily

Dumortieri. Very dwarf and compact, 1½ to 2 ft. high, producing an endless number of large, lily-like blossoms of a bright orange color in June.

Flava (Lemon Lily). A pretty plant, with long, narrow leaves, and flower stalks 2 to 3 ft. high. These are crowned in June by beautiful lemon-colored flowers.

Thunbergi. Beautiful lemon-yellow, fragrant flowers from July to September. Grows 1½ to 2 ft. high.

Hollyhock

The well known tall and stately favorites of the old-time garden, but so much improved that they would not be recognized by the old growers. Pink, red, white and yellow. They bloom in July and continue for weeks.



Veronica. (See page 29).



Peonies

Fine hardy plants, rivaling the rose in perfection of bloom and coloring, and requiring little care, as they thrive and do well in any soil. Colors range from pure white to deep crimson. Can be planted in September or October and in the Spring. Those listed are double unless indicated.

American Beauty. Late bloomer; unusually fragrant; strong grower. Stands out very prominent among the late Peonies on account of its color and size. Resembles American Beauty rose in color; very double.

Avalanche. White. A large, compactly built, globular, cone-shaped flower. The blossom develops a distinct creamy white color which surrounds a center of delicately tinted lilac-white petals with a few wide petals edged with tracings of carmine. Midseason.

Baroness Schroeder. White. This is considered one of the finest peonies grown. When the buds first open, they are a delicate blush, but the flower soon fades to a milky white. It comes into bloom late, after most of the white peonies are gone.

Defiance. Single flowering; early bloomer. This is one of the best single flowering varieties; blooms profusely; color light red.

Delicatissima. Pale lilac-rose. Midseason. Extra good keeper and shipper. Similar to Floral Treasure.

Duchesse de Nemours. Sulphur-white with greenish reflex. One of the finest for cut flowers. Early.

Edouard Andre. Globular bloom, deep crimson red with black shading, metallic reflex; stamens golden yellow; magnificent coloring.

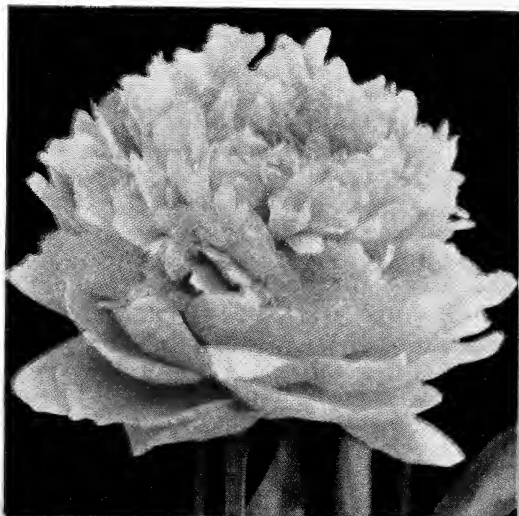
Edulis Superba. Very large bloom of perfect shape, fine brilliant pink shaded violet, intermixed with narrow whitish petals, silvery reflex; one of the best early cut flower varieties.

Felix Crousse. Brilliant red, ball-shaped bloom; the popular color with florists; rather late.

Festiva Alba. Large, globular, pure white; beautiful and sweet.

Festiva Maxima. This is the most beautiful of all white Peonies. The flowers are of extra large size, in clusters, and petals as fine as silk. Color pure white, with a crimson drop in the center.

Floral Treasure. Color bright pink; very large and double, exquisitely fragrant; a splendid bloomer.



Edulis Superba.

Francois Ortegat. A midseason to late variety; very dark rose color with yellow stamens; flowers large on strong stems. Extra good.

Golden Harvest. Very large bloom, blush guard petals, creamy white center; midseason. One of the freest bloomers.

Grandiflora Rubra. Large; late; fine form; blood-red.

Karl Rosenfield. Red. This is a brilliant and striking variety. It comes into bloom early midseason. The flowers are very large, semi-rose type, and slightly fragrant.

Louis Van Houtte. Dark red; medium season, very early and free blooming. The king of the dark reds, as seen in a distance it fairly glows like a ball of fire. Very striking and effective in bouquets.

Madame de Verneville. Bomb type; early. Guard petals pure white, very large; the blooms are very full and double, of the purest white except a few cream colored petals and four red flakes on central petals. Has the true June rose fragrance.

Marie Lemoine. Large, very compact flower; sulphur white, occasionally carmine tipped. Very late. Extra good commercial variety.

Missionier. One of the old reliable varieties; color crimson; very double. Valuable for cut flowers.

Mons. Jules Elie. Pink. One of the largest and most beautiful of peonies. An immense self-colored flesh-pink shading just a trifle deeper towards the base of the petals. Great prominent broad guard petals enclose an immense ball of incurved narrower petals of the same color, all covered with an intense silvery sheen.

Officinalis Rubra. Red. A large, round bloom of vivid crimson. This is the deep bright red peony of the old-time garden. Earliest of all good peonies. Very desirable in this latitude, as it is generally in bloom on Memorial Day.

Prince Imperial. Brilliant purplish scarlet, free bloomer. Fine for massing in landscape work.

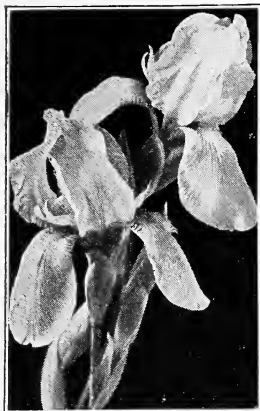
Sarah Bernhardt. Pink. Here is another variety that is always found in the show room. It is semi-rose in type. It comes into bloom late midseason. The color is an apple blossom pink with each petal silver tipped. The fragrance is pleasant.

Victoire Tricolore (Van Houtte). Rose-pink and salmon; an excellent bloomer.



Felix Crousse.

"Our Nurseries are at Waterloo, Wisconsin"



German Iris.

Blue, pink, purple, variegated, white and yellow.
Japan. The most gorgeous of all the Irises, with large, flat flowers of three or six petals in all colors of the rainbow, veined, spotted and striped in a bewildering manner. Blooms in July after the German Iris is through. Needs Winter protection.

Siberian Purple. It is very persistent, and will hold its own in blue grass sod. Foliage long, slender and graceful; flowers borne on slender stems about 18 inches to 2 feet high, usually two or three flowers on a stem. Flowers deep, clear purple; very graceful. Perfectly hardy.

Siberian White. Very similar to the purple variety, excepting the flowers are pure white.

Liatris - Blazing Star

Liatris (Blazing Star). Very unusual and beautiful. It blooms in midsummer and throws up long, narrow spikes of rich purple flowers which last a long time. 2 to 3 ft.

Lily-of-the-Valley

As hardy as any plant can possibly be, and when planted in the open ground will increase rapidly.

Tiger Lily

Bright orange scarlet with dark spots; a strong growing, showy variety, and entirely hardy. Succeeds well everywhere.

Monarda

Showy and brilliant perennial, with large heads of fragrant scarlet flowers. Grows 1½ to 2½ ft. high, and flourishes in any soil. A beautiful adornment to the flower garden. June to August.

Oriental Poppy

For a gorgeous display of rich brilliant coloring nothing can excel the Oriental Poppies during their period of flowering in May or June, and whether planted singly or in masses their large flowers and freedom of bloom render them conspicuous in any position.

Pachysandra - Japanese Spurge

Terminalis. A trailing plant 6 to 8 inches high, forming broad mats of bright glossy green foliage and small spikes of flowers during May and June. A ground cover, which will grow in all shady situations and the only plant which will thrive under pine trees.

Pyrethrum

Pyrethrum (Persian or Painted Daisy). Easy to grow and perfectly hardy. Invaluable for cut flowers from early Summer to Fall. The flowers are on long stems and are somewhat aster- or chrysanthemum-like. The strain we grow includes many colors and types. A fine perennial.

Iris

No flower in the perennial border surpasses the Iris in delicacy of texture and color, or is more showy and pleasing in general appearance. They rival the orchids of the tropics in beauty. Our price list contains a list of the named varieties we can supply.

German. One of the most interesting of all perennials, with magnificent flowers in all colors. Has broad, lance-like foliage, and the wonderful flowers are produced on long stalks. May and June.

Phlox

One of the favorites of long ago, in which great improvement has been made by cultivation. From the old-time clusters of purplish pink flowers has been evolved a most magnificent family of hardy perennials, bearing enormous trusses of magnificent flowers in every conceivable shade of color.

Beacon. A brilliant cherry-red.

Bridesmaid. Pure white with crimson eye.

Eclairer. Purplish crimson, with lighter center. An early and continuous bloomer; flower large.

Ferdinand Cortez. A deep red, retaining its vivid color for a long time.

Le Mahdi. Deep purplish violet, with darker eye.

Miss Lingard. Earliest white. Very long, loose, graceful panicles.

Mrs. Chas. Dorr. Lavender or violet-rose, very tall, profuse bloomer. Excellent.

Mrs. Jenkins. White; immense panicles; free bloomer.

Pantheon. Deep salmon-rose.

G. A. Stroblein. Beautiful variety. Scarlet-orange flowers, with bright carmine eye; extra large flowers; enormous clusters.

R. P. Struthers. Bright rosy red, crimson eye. One of the best varieties.

Ryndstrom. Color a lively shade of rose-pink, much like Paul Neyron rose; flowers very large. One of the best for massing.

Richard Wallace. White, rosy center.

Von Hochburg. Deep brilliant red, thrifty medium growing variety. One of the finest.

Von Lassburg. Pure white; very large.

Widar. A bluish purple with a white center. Large panicles.

Rose Mallow - Hibiscus

The Hibiscus are valuable border plants, having handsome broad leaves and large, showy blossoms.

Rudbeckia - Golden Glow

Laciniata. One of the best known of the hardy garden flowers. Blooms from July to Sept.

Sedum - Stonecrop

A dwarf plant with light, fleshy, glaucous foliage, and covered with flat heads of pink flowers that are retained on the plant for a long time. Will grow almost anywhere excepting moist places. Indispensable for late planting. Blooms in September.

Veronica - Speedwell

Longifolia subsessilis. 2 ft. July to September. One of the handsomest blue flowering plants. Perfectly hardy and increases in strength and beauty each year. Spikes completely studded with beautiful blue flowers; fine for cutting and one of the best plants for the hardy border.

Viola

A very fine border plant. Flower resembles a huge blue violet. Blossoms continually from May to October. Should be clipped back several times throughout the blooming season so no seed pods form. Easy to grow. One of the finest perennials.

Yucca Filamentosa

Creamy white, bell-shaped flowers in July, borne in great profusion on a magnificent stalk, 4 to 5 feet high. Fine for planting in front of evergreens.



Bulbs and Tuberous Rooted Plants for Spring Planting

Canna

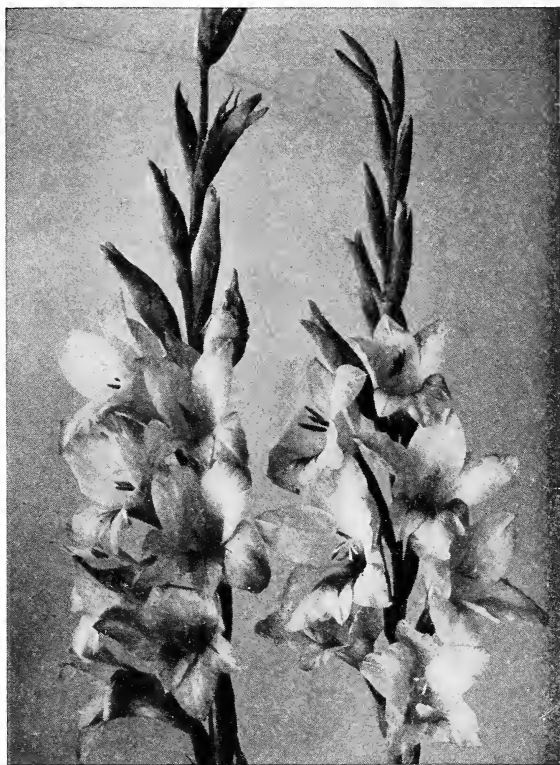
Stately and highly ornamental plants, for both flowers and foliage. They attain a height of 2 to 5 feet, and may be grown singly or in masses. Leaves green or brownish red; flowers scarlet, crimson, yellow, cream, etc., variously marked.

Dahlias

The Dahlia is coming to the front in the ranks of Summer flowering plants. There is nothing that can equal them in range of color and abundance of bloom. They are splendid for cut flower work and command attention wherever grown. Plant in good, rich garden soil; set three feet apart and for best results allow but one stalk in a hill; before freezing weather, dig and store in frost-proof cellar. We can supply a choice collection of colors.

Gladiolus

The Gladiolus is the most attractive of all the Summer flowering bulbs, and deserves a place in every garden, as it is sure to flower and do well with very little care. Set the bulbs from 6 to 9 inches apart, and about 4 inches deep. Plant from middle of March to first of June. We can supply choice varieties.



Gladioli.

Perennials for Various Purposes

LOW GROWING PERENNIALS

Less than 1 foot.

Achillea
Hardy Pinks
Japanese Spurge
Lily-of-the-Valley
Sedum
Viola

MEDIUM GROWING PERENNIALS

1 to 2 feet.

Aquilegia
Campanula
Day Lily
Iris
Monarda
Sweet William
Veronica

MEDIUM TALL GROWING PERENNIALS

2 to 3 feet.

Anemone
Bleeding Heart
Chrysanthemum
Coreopsis
Daisy, Shasta
Foxglove
Gaillardia
Gypsophila
Poppy, Oriental
Pyrethrum (Painted Daisy)

TALL GROWING PERENNIALS

3 feet and over.

Aster, Hardy
Boltonia
Delphinium (Larkspur)
Golden Glow
Hollyhock
Hibiscus (Mallow Rose)
Peonies
Phlox
Physostegia
Tiger Lily
Yucca

PERENNIALS THAT THRIVE IN SHADE OR PARTIAL SHADE

Aquilegia
Bleeding Heart
Delphinium (Larkspur)
Iris
Lily-of-the-Valley
Viola

PERENNIALS SUITABLE FOR CUT FLOWERS

Aquilegia
Coreopsis
Daisy, Shasta
Delphinium (Larkspur)
Gaillardia
Golden Glow
Lemon Lily
Iris
Peonies
Phlox
Pyrethrum (Painted Daisy)



Climbing Vines

Ampelopsis - Ivy

Virginia Creeper or American Ivy (*Quinquefolia*). A perfectly hardy, rapid climber, with large, five-lobed leaves which change to bright scarlet or crimson in Autumn.

Engelmann Ivy. Shorter jointed and having finer foliage than *Quinquefolia*. Clings to brick or stone. A good grower and hardy. The best for the North and Northwest.

Boston or Japan Ivy (*Veitchi*). From Japan. It is a splendid plant for covering any object, as it clings perfectly to the smoothest surfaces. The foliage is a bright glossy green, changing to bright tints of scarlet, crimson and orange. Kills back some in a cold, dry climate.

Aristolochia

Dutchman's Pipe (*Sipho*). A native species of climbing habit and rapid growth, with magnificent light green foliage, 10 to 12 inches in diameter, and curious, pipe-shaped, yellowish brown flowers; a splendid variety for archways or verandas.

Clematis

This family of plants is noted for its rapid, slender growth, delicate foliage and profusion of bloom through the Summer. They do best in rich soil, and where they can have plenty of sun. We give a few of the best only. Give Winter protection in this section.

Henryi. A robust plant and free bloomer. Flowers large creamy white.

Jackmani. Flowers are large, intense violet-purple. Remarkable for its velvety richness. It is a free grower and an abundant bloomer. The petals have a ribbed bar down the center; broad central tuft of pale green stamens.



White Clematis.



Engelmann Ivy.

Madame Edouard Andre. Flowers a beautiful, bright, velvety red.

Paniculata. One of the most desirable and beautiful hardy garden vines, being a luxuriant grower and profuse bloomer, and possessing fine foliage; particularly useful for covering verandas, pillars, fences, etc. Flowers are medium size, star-shaped.

Celastrus - Bittersweet

Bittersweet (*Scandens*). A native climbing or twining plant, with fine, large leaves, yellow flowers and clusters of orange capsuled fruit. It grows 10 to 12 ft. in a season.

Climbing Honeysuckle - Lonicera

Favorite vines with delightfully fragrant flowers. Perfectly hardy and adaptable to any purpose.

Hall's Japan (*Halliana*). An almost evergreen variety, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow; very fragrant and a vigorous grower. Covered with flowers from July to October. Best blooming of all.

Monthly Fragrant (*Belgica*). Flowers red and pale yellow; sweet scented; blooms through the Summer.

Scarlet Trumpet (*Sempervirens*). Flowers deep red, trumpet-shaped; flowers all Summer; a native climber and appropriate for trellises and rockwork. One of the handsomest.

Lycium - Matrimony Vine

A vigorous climbing vine, with small, star-shaped, purple flowers, succeeded by bright scarlet berries, which remain on the vine all Winter. It is hardy and will thrive almost anywhere.

Tecoma - Trumpet Flower

Trumpet Creeper (*Radicans*). A splendid, hardy, climbing plant, with large, trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.

Wisteria

Chinese Purple Wisteria (*Sinensis*). One of the most elegant and rapid growing of all climbing plants; attains immense size; has long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers in May and June; also blooms late in Autumn.



Shrubs to Use for Special Purposes

Shrubs for shady locations:

Barberry, Thunbergi
Cornus
Hydrangea Arborescens
Currant Alpine
Snowberry
Viburnums

Fall and Winter effects:

Barberry
Cornus
Indian Currant
Snowberry
Sumacs
Viburnums
Also Rosa Setigera and
all Rugosa Roses

Shrubs with colored and variegated foliage:

Barberry, Red-Leaved
Cornus Variegated
Elder Golden
Forsythia Aurea
Prunus Newport
Philadelphus Aurea
Spirea Aurea
Weigela Variegated

Shrubs with fruits which attract birds:

Cornus
Honeysuckle
Sumac
Snowberry
Indian Currant
Viburnum
Barberry
Elders

Shrubs for low, trimmed hedges:

Barberry, Thunbergi
Cotoneaster
Privet A. R. N.
Buckthorn

Shrubs for low foundations:

Almond
Barberry
Deutzia
Spirea Anthony Waterer
Spirea Arguta
Spirea Collosa Alba

Shrubs for medium foundations:

Hydrangea P. G. or Arborescens
Indian Currant
Philadelphus Virginal
Philadelphus Lemoine
Prunus Triloba
Snowberry
Spirea Froebeli
Spirea Van Houttei
Weigela Rosea
Also Hugonis Rose and
all Rugosa Roses

Shrubs for screening purposes:

Cornus (In variety)
Russian Olive
Honeysuckles
Lilacs
Philadelphus Coronarius
Philadelphus Grandiflora
Prunus Newport
Sumac
Elder
All Viburnums

Evergreens for Special Purposes

Evergreens for foundation planting:

All Arbor-vitae
All Junipers
Hemlock
Taxus
Mugho Pine

Evergreens for windbreaks:

Arbor-vitae, American
Fir, Douglas
Pine, Scotch, Red and Austrian
Spruce, Norway and Black Hills

Dwarf Evergreens:

Juniper, Stricta
Juniper, Savin
Juniper, Communis

Juniper, Meyer
Pine, Mugho
Arbor-vitae, Globosa
Arbor-vitae, Siberian
Taxus

Evergreen specimen trees for the lawn:

Evergreens of the Fir and Spruce type are best
for this purpose—such as Blue Spruce, Doug-
las Fir and Black Hills Spruce.

Evergreens of spreading and trailing habits:

Juniper, Procumbens
Juniper, Tamariscifolia
Juniper, Pfitzeriana
Juniper, Communis
Juniper, Savin

Shade Trees for Various Purposes

Flowering Trees:

Catalpa Speciosa
Flowering Crabs
Thorns

Trees for the lawn:

Ash, Am. White
Birch, Cut Leaf Weeping
Butternut and Walnut
Catalpa Speciosa
Horsechestnut
Maple, Norway
Maple, Schwedleri
Maple, Hard
Maple, Wier's and Skinner's Cut Leaf
Mountain Ash
Weeping Mulberry

Trees for street planting:

Ash, American White
Elm, American, Moline and Vase
Maple, Norway, Hard, Soft, and Schwedleri

Trees of rapid growth:

Ash, American White
Box Elder
Maple, Silver or Soft
Maple, Wier's Cut Leaf
Maple, Skinner's Cut Leaf
Poplars
Willows

Weeping Trees:

Weeping Mulberry
Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch
Weeping Willow

"It's Not a Farm Without An Orchard"



Field of Our Hardy Apple Trees.

Fruit Department Apples

The apple has been justly styled, "The King Fruit of the Temperate Zone." No other fruit is so widely grown or has such universal demand. No other fruit offers so many variations in quality and usefulness. No other gives such a long period for its enjoyment as a fresh fruit—very late keeping varieties lasting over until the early varieties of the following season are ripe. Every farm home should have a family orchard. A careful selection will give you fruit all year. The hardy varieties we list will do well in Wisconsin and adjoining states.

We grow Apple trees for particular planters. Our trees are dug, graded and packed by experienced men. There is an extensive area in Wisconsin adapted for commercial fruit growing. The necessary requirements are fertile, well drained soil, proper selection of varieties and the purchasing of healthy, well grown stock from a reliable nursery company. By following the above suggestions, success will crown your efforts.

The more hardy varieties are marked with a star (*) and will give good satisfaction in the Northwest.

Summer Varieties

Anoka. The Anoka is probably the earliest and heaviest bearing apple in the world at the present time. The Anoka apple is attracting world-wide attention because it bears freely on one-year-old wood, beginning the second year after planting a one-year-old tree, and annually thereafter. Fruit is similar to Duchess as to size and the quality is considered better. Very hardy and blight resistant. A good eating and cooking variety. Ripens early, about the time of the Duchess or a little before.

***Duchess** (Oldenburg). A large, beautiful Russian Apple, round, streaked red on yellow ground; tender, juicy, very acid. Fine for cooking. Bears early; productive. September.

Early Harvest. Medium to large; pale yellow; tender, with a mild, fine flavor. One of the first to ripen. Middle to end of August.

Golden Sweet. Large, yellow; a very fair, fine, sweet Apple. Spreading, irregular, and productive. August and September.

***Liveland** (Lowland Raspberry). Of Russian origin; color white, shading to crimson; flesh white; tree hardy, long-lived and succeeds very well North and South; very juicy and sweet. July to August.



Yellow Transparent.



Red Astrachan. Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with thick bloom. Juicy, rich acid, beautiful; a good bearer. August.

***Yellow Transparent.** Medium, white, changing to lemon-yellow, smooth waxen surface; of good quality, with crisp flesh; very early, and, for an early Apple, an unusually good keeper. Valuable for market. July and August.

Autumn Varieties

Erickson. Trees have been planted as far North as the Canadian line and have shown no signs of Winter injury. This variety is recommended where hardiness is the first consideration. Exceedingly large, of splendid flavor, solid bright red color when ripe. A good bearer. Keeps until December.

***Hibernal.** Origin, Russia. Season November and December. This variety represents what is probably the hardiest type of the Russian race; adopted by many prominent horticulturists as a standard of hardiness. Tree is sturdy, vigorous, very spreading and productive.

***McMahon.** Large, round; almost white with faint blush; a very beautiful Apple; flesh white, tender, tart, not very firm. A good cooking fruit. Tree vigorous and hardy as crab; bears young and abundantly. October to February.

Maiden Blush. Large, flat; pale yellow, with red cheek; beautiful, tender and pleasant, but not highly flavored. An erect grower, and a good bearer. Valuable for market. September and October.

***Patten's Greening.** Tree rather crooked, extremely hardy, productive and an early bearer; fruit large and smooth; olive-green, blushed with dull red; flavor pleasant, sub-acid. A superior cooking Apple. October to December.

***Wealthy.** Origin, Minnesota. Season October to March. Fruit large, regular, smooth, light yellow with crimson stripes and splashes; flesh white, often stained with red, tender, very juicy, sprightly sub-acid with delicious aroma. Splendid dessert and cooking Apple. Market demand never filled.

***Wolf River.** Season October to January. One of the very largest Apples grown in the North. Color yellowish green with stripes and splashes of carmine; very handsome and showy; flesh nearly white, firm and rather coarse grained; flavor sub-acid, fair to good.



Red Wing.



Delicious.

Late Fall and Winter Varieties

Baldwin. Large, roundish; skin deep red; flesh juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor. The best all around Winter Apple for New England and the eastern states. Keeps splendidly. December to March.

***Bayfield.** One of the famous Perkins seedlings known as No. 124. The tree is a very rapid grower, bearing large, red Apples of splendid quality that will keep well up to May 15th. This variety is destined to be one of the best Winter Apples grown in Minnesota and well adapted for large commercial orchard planting.

Ben Davis. The great market Apple of the West and South, largely planted also in the East. One of the best for profit. It is a splendid keeper, and fine for cooking. December to April.

Delicious. (See color engraving above). Originated in Iowa and has every appearance of being hardy, with strong branches capable of bearing large crops of fruit. The Apple is striped and marked with bright and dark red. This variety has a delightful flavor and is extremely valuable for either home or commercial orchard. It is a long keeping Winter Apple with a season from December to May.

***Dudley (North Star).** Much like Duchess, only it is a Winter Apple; less tart and better quality. Perfectly hardy in the coldest climate. Originated in Northern Maine and there considered their finest Apple. Valuable for the North.

***Folwell.** Originated at the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. Tree very vigorous, free growing with a strong branching habit; annual bearer and hardy in the Northwest. Fruit roundish in form, very large, about the size of the Northwestern Greening; color greenish yellow blushed with red; flesh tender; moderately fine grained, pleasant, sub-acid flavor; quality very good. Keeps until midwinter.

Gano. Similar, but superior to Ben Davis. It has all the good qualities in a higher degree, more brilliant colorings, runs more even in size and keeps fully as late. February to March.

Golden Russet. Medium, very tender, juicy, rich, sub-acid; high quality. October to January.

"It's Not a Farm Without An Orchard"



Grimes' Golden. Medium to large size, round, rich golden yellow, sprinkled with light gray dots; flesh crisp, tender, rich and juicy, sprightly. January to April.

***Goodhue.** This variety of the famous Perkins seedlings is a splendid midwinter Apple that will keep until February. It is larger than the Red Wing, has the same color markings, only slightly more pronounced. It is a much hardier, more vigorous tree than the Wealthy and superior as an eating and cooking Apple.

***Haralson.** Originated at the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. Tree vigorous, upright in growth and very hardy, fruit large size colored with an even red over the entire surface, flesh fine grained, tender, juicy, sub-acid, good quality, young bearer. Keeps in common storage until early Spring. Best Winter variety for the North.

***Jumbo.** The largest of the famous Perkins seedling Apples, has markings similar to the Red Wing and Goodhue, is vigorous, hardy and a splendid bearer. It is a good substitute for Wolf River in size, but superior in quality of fruit, which keeps until January.

Jonathan. Medium, roundish; yellow, nearly covered with red; fine grained, tender, and finely flavored. Tree slender and spreading, with light colored shoots. November to April. Should not be planted in extreme North.

King (King of Tompkins County). Very large, red striped, handsome fruit of fine quality, with juicy, tender flesh, and rich flavor. Tree is an abundant, annual bearer and succeeds best in the northern states. December to March.

McIntosh. Origin, Ontario, Canada. Season December and January. A choice variety of the Fameuse type. Tree vigorous, with spreading head; a good annual bearer. Fruit above medium to large, highly perfumed; smooth, polished yellow, almost covered with brilliant solid crimson, a beautiful fruit; flesh snow-white, crisp, very tender, sprightly, aromatic, sub-acid; very good quality.

Northern Spy. Large, roundish conical, often flattened, slightly ribbed; handsomely striped with red; flavor rich, aromatic, mild sub-acid, fine. Keeps through Winter and late into Spring.

***Northwestern Greening.** Origin, Wisconsin. Season December to June. Tree a splendid, vigorous grower. Fruit large to very large; green, becoming yellowish green when ripe; flesh yellow, fine grained and firm; flavor a good sub-acid; very smooth and attractive, and taking a place second only to the Wealthy as an all around market Apple.

***Peerless.** Origin, Minnesota. Season October to December. Fruit medium to large; yellowish green with stripes and splashes of carmine; flesh yellowish white, fine grained; flavor agreeable, sub-acid but not rich. Tree vigorous, upright.

***Perkins.** Originated by T. E. Perkins of Red Wing, Minnesota. Perfectly hardy as far north as the Twin Cities. The fruit is large, red and round as a ball; flesh is fine grained, with a delicious flavor. Season October to April.

Pewaukee. Origin, Wisconsin. Season December to March. Tree spreading, round topped and vigorous. Fruit large, yellowish green, striped and shaded with dull red, overlaid with a bluish bloom. Flesh yellowish, firm, juicy; flavor sub-acid.

***Red Wing.** Originated by T. E. Perkins of Red Wing, Minnesota. It is a long keeping Winter Apple, slightly larger and finer in appearance and quality than the Wealthy, streaked with red on a yellow background, and shaped like Malinda; has enough acid to make it cook nicely. The Red Wing has taken the highest premiums at numerous state fairs and national exhibits. The parent tree bore 24½ bushels of Apples in 1913. Will keep until May.

Rome Beauty. Large, yellow and bright red; medium quality. December to March. Not very hardy in Wisconsin.

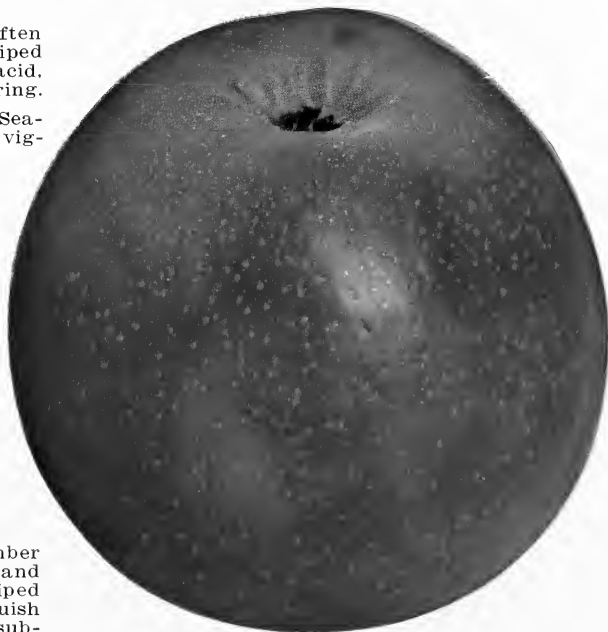
Salome. Tree is hardy in Southern Wisconsin, vigorous and a good bearer; fruit round; skin pale yellow, shaded and splashed with red. Season January to May.

Snow (Fameuse). Medium, deep crimson; flesh snowy white, tender, melting and delicious; tree vigorous with dark wood; a fine dessert fruit; valuable for market; does well in the North. November to January.

Stark. A long keeper. Large, roundish; greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh yellowish, rather coarse, juicy, mild and sub-acid. January to May.

Stayman's Winesap. Medium to large, roundish oblong; bright red, occasionally streaked; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy, with a rich, delicious flavor. Tree very vigorous. December to May.

Tolman Sweet. Medium, pale whitish yellow; flesh white, fine grained; very hardy and productive. The best Winter sweet Apple for home and market. November to March.



Haralson.



Crab Apples

The hardy and improved varieties of Crab Apples, some of which are of recent introduction and promise great excellence, supply a much needed want in the more northern portions of the United States and Canada, where little else in the line of fruit can be grown. And even in the more favored localities, where other fruits are grown in abundance, Crab Apples are every year becoming more esteemed and cultivated.

Dolgo Crab. Fruit hangs in big clusters and is fiery red. Jellies perfectly even when dead ripe. Excellent for canning. Bears young and abundantly. Extremely hardy and free from blight. A shapely tree, beautiful in flower and in fruit. It makes a very good tree for ornamental purposes.

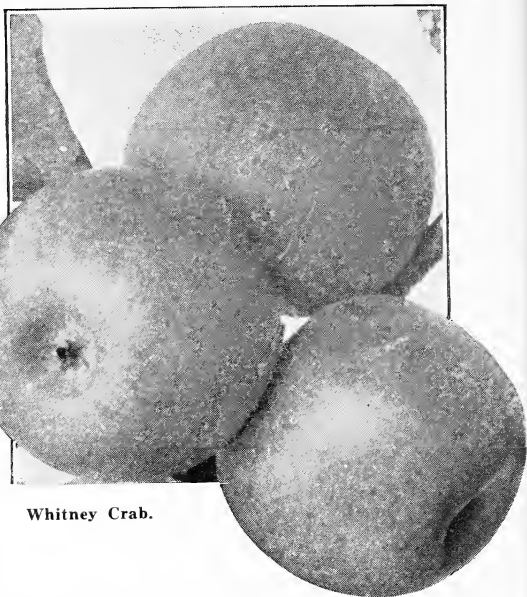
Hyslop. Red, not striped; fruit large, roundish ovate. produced in clusters; color dark, rich red, covered with thick blue bloom; flesh inclined to yellow, sub-acid. Tree hardy and vigorous. November.

Martha. Origin, Minnesota. Season September and October. Fruit large, yellow with heavy blush of light red; flesh fine grained, firm; flavor sub-acid, very juicy and exceptionally fine for cooking.

Minnesota. Season October to January. One of the most desirable. Fruit large, light yellow, often splashed or mottled with blush on sunny side when allowed to fully ripen; flesh cream-white, fine grained, juicy, mild sub-acid, aromatic. Delicious to eat out of hand and desirable for culinary purposes.

Red Siberian. Large, strong grower; pale red yellow; good quality. Tree large, with coarse foliage; young bearer.

Transcendent. A beautiful variety of Siberian Crab. Red and yellow. August. Tree bad blighter.



Whitney Crab.

Whitney (Hybrid). (Whitney No. 20). Season August and September. Fruit large to very large for a hybrid; yellow, striped with red and mostly covered with red on sunny side; flesh yellow, very juicy and fine grained; flavor rich and almost sweet.

Cherries

Cherries are one of the most dependable of fruits. They bear early and produce great crops each year. Every home owner, whether in city, village or country, can plant Cherries. Every housewife likes them for canning. They are most resistant to insects and diseases. Cherry trees can be used as ornamental trees as well as orchard trees.

Hardy Varieties

Early Richmond. Probably the most popular variety of the central states, where it is the hardiest Cherry of its size. Exceedingly productive and very regular in bearing. The fruit is dark red, medium to large, and of a sprightly and characteristic flavor. Unsurpassed for pies, puddings, and other similar uses. June.

English Morello. An old and popular variety. Tree rather dwarf and slender. Fruit large, dark red, nearly black; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly acid, rich. July.

Montmorency, Large. Tree very hardy and immense bearer; commences to fruit while young and is loaded annually with fine crops; fruit very large, fine flavor, shining red; valuable everywhere; a week later than Early Richmond; finest acid Cherry.

Wragg. Large, roundish, heart-shaped; dark crimson and when fully ripe, black or nearly so; flesh and juice light crimson, firm and good; very productive; one of the hardiest and is usually a sure cropper.

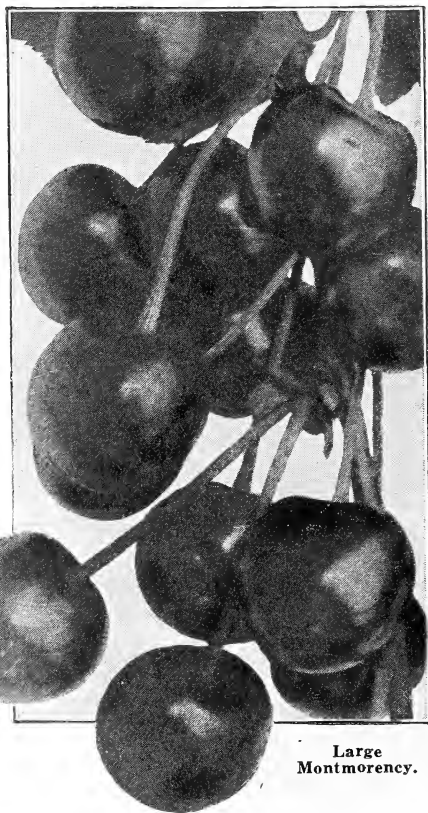
Semi-Hardy Varieties

Not hardy in Wisconsin.

Black Tartarian. Very large, color purplish black; flesh mild, sweet, jelly-like. Tree a vigorous grower and immense bearer. One of the most popular. Late June and early July.

Governor Wood. Large, rich, light yellow with red cheek; juicy and sweet. Late June.

Windsor. Very large, liver colored; finest quality; very vigorous and productive. Firm and excellent for shipping. Very late.



Large Montmorency.

"It's Not a Farm Without An Orchard"



Pears

We do not recommend Pears for general planting in the Northwest; however, there are many localities where they do well. They succeed best in a well drained clay soil. The list selected is reduced to such as have been well tested and proved valuable. We recommend the Duchess as a dwarf variety.

Bartlett. Large, buttery and melting, with very rich flavor. A vigorous and erect grower; bears young and abundantly. Middle of September.

Clapp's Favorite. Very large; color yellowish green to full yellow when ripe; marbled with dull red in the sun; covered with small specks. Melting and rich; should be gathered early; tree vigorous. August and September.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Generally planted as a dwarf and is more valuable when so planted; very productive; fruit very large and somewhat irregular; color dull greenish yellow; of good flavor and very juicy. September to October.

Flemish Beauty. Large, beautiful, melting, sweet. Very hardy and fruitful. September and October.

Kieffer. The tree has large, dark green, glossy leaves, and is of itself very ornamental. It is an early and very prolific bearer. The fruit is of good quality when thoroughly ripe. Valuable for table and market. October and December.

Mendel Pear. The hardiest Pear that has been produced so far. The original tree stands at New Ulm, Minnesota, where temperatures as low as 40 degrees below zero have not injured it. It is blight and disease resistant. A heavy bearer. Fruit is of good quality, sweet and very juicy.

Seckel. The standard of excellence in the Pear; small but of the highest flavor. Tree a stout, slow, erect grower. September to October.

Vermont Beauty. Tree hardy, healthy and productive. Fruit medium size, skin yellow nearly covered with carmine; excellent quality. October.

Apricots

The Russian varieties listed below are much harder than other sorts. These have stood twenty degrees below zero without injury and are very desirable in favored parts of the Northwest.

Alexis (Russian). Large to very large; color yellow with red cheek; flesh rich and luscious, slightly acid. July 15th.

Budd (Russian). Large size, color white with red cheek; flesh sweet, juicy, extra fine; best late variety. August 1st.

Mulberry Trees

These are sometimes classed among ornamental trees on account of their fine foliage and form. For the North, the Russian variety is the only one that should be planted.

Russian Mulberry. Introduced to this country by Russian Mennonites and on account of its hardiness and ornamental appearance has been considerably planted throughout the West. The fruit is highly prized by the birds and it performs a valuable service by keeping them away from the garden.

Peaches

Peach trees are not considered very hardy in Wisconsin; however, we have found favored locations where they have done well. The following are among the leading varieties, all of which are freestone. We can supply varieties in addition to those listed herein.

Champion. Fruit is usually large, some specimens measuring ten inches; fruit rich, sweet, juicy, beautiful color; creamy white and crimson. A good shipper. August.

Crawford's Early. A magnificent, large, yellow Peach; its size, beauty and productiveness make it a popular variety. August and September.

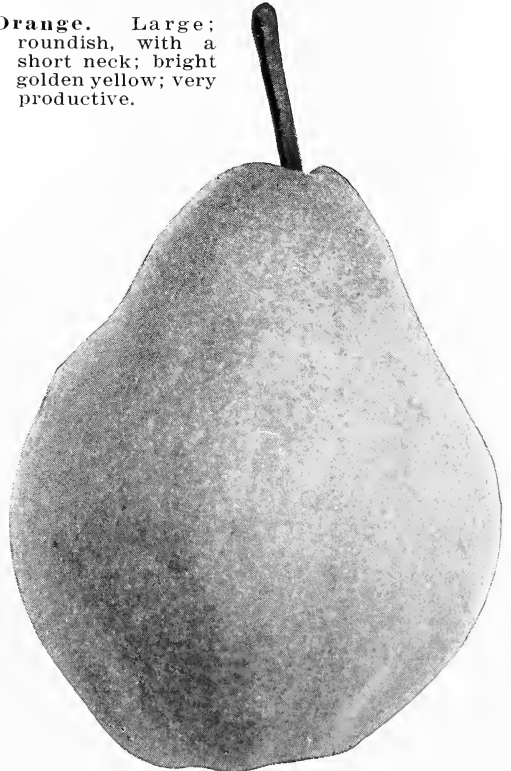
Elberta. A leading market variety that thrives and is productive in all Peach growing sections; fruit large, bright yellow, overspread with crimson; flesh juicy and of good quality. August and September.

Marquette. Originated as a chance seedling in Marquette County, in the northern peninsula of Michigan. Medium sized, white fleshed, freestone Peach of excellent quality; fine flavor and a nice eating Peach. Not suitable for long distance shipping. We received our propagating wood from the Michigan Agricultural College; therefore, we have the pure Marquette Peach. There is no question about it being unusually hardy.

Quinces

Quince trees should be planted in rich, deep, moist but well drained clay soil. We do not recommend planting of Quinces in Wisconsin.

Orange. Large; roundish, with a short neck; bright golden yellow; very productive.



Kieffer Pear.



McKay Nursery Company



Waneta
Plums.

Cherry Plums

Cherry Plums are being grown more generally now throughout the Northwest. They are the results of cross breeding by horticulturists to develop Cherries that could be used in sections where the Eastern Cherries are not very hardy. They produce excellent fruit especially for canning and preserves, which has made them very popular throughout the Northwest.

Compass. A cross between the Dakota Sand Cherry, Morello Cherry and Miner Plum. It is absolutely hardy, frequently producing fruit on young trees in nursery row. Color bright red, deepening as it becomes well ripened, until it reaches a rich, dark wine color. Valuable for canning and preserving.

Nicollet Cherry. The Nicollet is the truest example of a sour cherry ever produced in and for the Northwest. The tree is small, finely branched, with small leaves. The fruit is small, roundish oval, thin skinned, dull cherry-red in color, with greenish yellow flesh which is tender, juicy, mildly sour, cherry-like in flavor and texture. Good quality fruit with small stones. Season August. Hardy except in extreme North.

Opata (Sioux Indian name for Bouquet). A cross between the Dakota Sand Cherry and the Japanese Gold Plum. Tree is a good grower, an early and heavy bearer. The fruit is one inch or more in diameter and is excellent for eating out of the hand as well as for table and cooking purposes. It is a dark purplish red with blue bloom; pit small; flesh green and firm and partakes of the rich sweetness of the Gold Plum. In Minnesota it bears as early as the last of July or first week in August.

Sapa (From Indian word meaning Black). A cross between the Dakota Sand Cherry and the Japanese

Sultan Plum. Tree moderately free grower and naturally rather crooked when young. The color of the fruit is a glossy dark purple and the flesh is rich, dark red, size one inch or more in diameter. The fruit buds often set heavy the first year, bearing quite a crop the second year. The 5- to 6-ft. trees will bear the next year after they are transplanted.

Zumbra Cherry. The Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm originated the Zumbra. This variety is extremely hardy and suitable for planting where other varieties of Cherries will not thrive. This Cherry ripens in August and has a

flavor similar to the black Sweet Cherries so extensively grown in milder climates. The fruit reaches a size of one inch in diameter, and is borne on the previous year's wood; color very dark, nearly black when ripe; flesh firm, sometimes tinged with red when fully mature; especially recommended for sauce and preserves.

Japan and European Plums

These varieties are among those planted along Lake Michigan and in favored western localities. Wherever hardy they are desirable on account of their large size, but none of them are superior to the native Plums in quality.

Abundance. Imported from Japan. One of the best Japanese Plums. Fruit medium to large; color bright red, almost entirely overlaying a yellow ground; flavor sweet and rich; quality good to very good. Early.

Burbank. Imported from Japan in 1885 by Luther Burbank. Fruit conical, large to very large; color dark metallic red on yellowish ground; skin medium; flesh yellow, firm, juicy; flavor rich and sugary. Tree very strong, wayward grower and requires frequent pruning.

German Prune. One of the very oldest varieties known, having been grown in Europe before the

beginning of horticultural history. Fruit long, oval, small to medium; color blue; flesh greenish, slightly yellow; stone small, oval, pointed, very free; quality fair to good.

Lombard. Fruit oval, medium to large; color delicate purplish or reddish violet with blue bloom; flesh yellow, firm, of fair quality; stone cling. Season medium to early.

Yellow Egg. Fruit in shape like a goose egg; size largest, with long stem; color creamy yellow when ripe, white bloom; flesh yellow; quality fair. Season medium.



Plums

During the past few years there have been some remarkable developments in the production of new varieties of Plums for the Northwest. A great deal of credit must be given to the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota, and to Prof. N. E. Hansen, Brookings, S. D., for their work in this connection. We can now offer Plums to our customers that are the equivalent of any of the California varieties if not superior. The Plum is a fruit easily raised. It bears while very young, often the next year after planting. The fruit finds a ready market in addition to many home uses. Plum trees should be planted in groups of several varieties for best results and should be sprayed at least twice a season. The following varieties have been selected with care and will give satisfaction wherever planted. More should be planted and we recommend your trying some of these varieties.

Elliot (Minnesota No. 8). Tree a strong grower and very hardy. Another variety which originated at the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. In 1921 it ripened as far north as Winnipeg, Canada. This variety is extremely productive and bears regularly; hence is a good late variety for home use or market. Ripening season about September 1st; fruit large, clingstone; pit small; quality good; color yellow overlaid with red.

Golden Rod. Originated at the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. A clear yellow, large, attractive Plum of good quality. It is firm and a good shipper, which makes it a good market variety.

Kahinta. A cross between Burbank's Apple Plum and the Terry. It is a good fruiter and appears hardy throughout the North. Fruit large, firm, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 inches in diameter; color red; flesh firm, with small pit and delicious flavor.

Loring Prize. Originated at Lonsdale, Minnesota. The tree is perfectly hardy. Fruit very large, bright red and of a delicious flavor, nearly free-stone.

Monitor (Minnesota No. 70). Tree unusually vigorous and produces a compact, well shaped head, very productive and hardy as far north as the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. Fruit large, roundish, well colored with dark, dull red; stone medium, cling, quality good. Very promising as a market Plum.

Toka (Toka is the Indian word for Adversary). This is a cross between the Americana Plum and the fragrant Apricot of China. One of the finest flavored plums in existence. It resembles the Hanska in some respects and may be planted with good success. The tree is remarkably strong and vigorous. In growth it may be called a model tree. It bears early. The fruit is dark red in color, very handsome, firm, large and a good shipper.

Tonka (Minnesota No. 21). Very productive and hardy in the North. Originated at the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm, Excelsior, Minnesota. Fruit large, yellow, well overlaid with red; flesh firm; freestone when fully ripened; flavor sweet; quality good. Ripening season August 15th. Especially recommended as a market Plum of splendid keeping and shipping quality.

Underwood (Minnesota No. 91). Produces one of the strongest growing trees of hybrid Plums. It is entirely hardy at the Fruit Breeding Farm, and very promising because of its large, early fruit. Fruit attractive red, with fairly firm, juicy flesh, small pit; clingstone; hangs well and ripens over a long period. Season August 1st to 15th.

Winona (Minnesota No. 30). Tree vigorous but does not overgrow the stock. Top spreading and compact, and requires very little pruning; hardy and a regular bearer. Fruit large, with yellow background, turning red when ripe; roundish; pit semi-cling; juicy, sweet; quality very good.

Waneta. This wonderful large new Plum is the latest addition to Prof. Hansen's productions. Following is Prof. Hansen's own description: "My belief is that in this variety I have combined the best points of the native and Japanese Plums. It is probably the largest of the 10,000 seedlings. The size here at Brookings, S. Dak., in 1912, was two inches in diameter, weighing about two ounces." All reports indicate that the Waneta is everything that Prof. Hansen claims it to be. Its color is deep red, flavor is delicious. The tree is hardy and very prolific. Its size and quality, the hardness of tree and great productiveness, are such that the demand will be great. May be planted with other Americana Plums or with Hansen Hybrids.



Underwood Plums.



Currants

Currants. The Currant is one of the most valued of the small fruits. Being very hardy, they do not winter-kill and are easy to cultivate, requiring little care. They can be grown in any garden soil, and they like a little shade. Give good cultivation and plenty of manure. Thin out in the center and do not have more than four or five bearing canes at a time. After the bush is four or five years old, remove one of the old canes each year and leave one of the strongest new sprouts.

Cherry. Bush vigorous, stocky and compact; cluster rather short, fruit medium large; color bright red; very thin skin; juicy and fine flavor; one of the most productive.

Diploma. A new variety that is proving very satisfactory. The fruit is as large or larger than the Perfection. Plant is a splendid grower and produces a good crop of large, red, good quality fruit.

Fay's Prolific. Berry averages large, juicy and less acid than Cherry; bush not quite so strong a grower.

Perfection. A cross between Fay's Prolific and White Grape, combining the best qualities of both. Berry bright red and large. The clusters average longer and the size of berry is maintained to the end of bunch. In quality it is said to be superior to anything in the market today, being of a rich, mild sub-acid flavor with plenty of pulp and few seeds.

Red Cross. A strong growing variety with long clusters. Berry medium to large, bright red. Of mild and pleasant quality and fine flavor.

White Grape. Bush vigorous, somewhat spreading, productive; clusters long; berries large; of very attractive color, mild flavor and good quality; a good table variety.

Wilder. A remarkable variety. One of the best grown. Very productive; bunches and berries large; splendid quality. Should be largely planted for home and commercial purposes.

Gooseberries

The Gooseberry, like the currant, is a favorite in the northern fruit garden. Gooseberries are grown with but very little care. All they require is some attention to fertilizing and cultivation, with an occasional spraying. The interest and demand for this fruit is constantly growing. An acre will produce from \$800 to \$1000 annually.



Carrie Gooseberries.



Perfection Currants.

Carrie. Originated in Minnesota. Fruit red. After the third year, bush loses its thorns; very heavy bearer, medium size; excellent quality.

Downing. A seedling of Houghton. Large and handsome, pale green berry; of splendid quality for dessert or cooking. Bush vigorous and exceedingly productive. An excellent sort for family use and most profitable for market.

Pearl. Similar to Downing, but fruit generally reported larger. Very hardy; free from mildew, and productive, even more so than Downing. Superior in size and quality.

Red Jacket (Josselyn). Bush is very hardy; clean, healthy foliage; vigorous and entirely free from mildew. Fruit large, smooth, red and of first class flavor and quality.

Smith's Improved. Bush moderately vigorous and exceedingly productive. Fruit large, pale yellow, thin of skin; of excellent quality for dessert or cooking. A valuable variety.



Latham (Minnesota No. 4) Raspberries.

Raspberries

The king of the small fruits. Should be planted by everyone. Essential in the small lot and profitable for the commercial grower. The fruit is very desirable for eating raw and one of the favorites for canning and the making of preserves by the housewife.

They should be planted in rows five or six feet apart and about four feet apart in the row. A good loam soil is generally the best in which to plant them. The ground should be kept well cultivated and free from weeds. Most of the suckers should be kept cut out and old canes should be removed immediately after the bearing season is over.

Columbian (Purple). The Columbian is a seedling of the Cuthbert, grown near the Gregg Blackcap Raspberry, and believed to be a cross between the two. It is a most vigorous grower, canes 10 to 16 feet in length and often over an inch in diameter; fruit very large; color dark red bordering on purple; adhere firmly to the stem; seeds small, has a distinct flavor of its own, making it a most delicious table berry. For canning purposes it is much superior to any other.

Cumberland (Black). "The Business Blackcap." It is of wonderful productiveness, producing regularly and uniformly very large crops. In size the fruit is simply enormous; far surpassing any other variety. The berries run seven-eighths and fifteen-sixteenths of an inch in diameter.

Cuthbert (Red). A strong grower and very productive; large, bright red, fruit firm, of very fine quality. Season medium to late; a good one for market or home use. It is doing well everywhere.

Gregg (Black). Of good size, fine quality, productive and hardy, firm, sweet and rich, strong grower and good bearer; ripens late and evenly; good market berry.

Golden Queen (Yellow). One of the best yellow varieties grown.

Kansas (Black). Large, round, firm, moderately juicy, strong grower and very productive, ripens early; considered one of the best market berries on account of its handsome appearance.

King (Red). Many of our leading fruit growers consider this one of the best of the early Red Raspberries. Berries large and attractive, bright red in color and of good flavor. Ripens with the earliest and is firm enough to ship well. The canes are healthy and productive. Very hardy.

Latham (Minnesota No. 4). Originated at the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. It is hardy, a strong grower and disease resistant. The fruit is exceptionally large, often running an inch in diameter. Color a rich dark red, is juicy and has a flavor of the highest quality. Starts bearing about midseason and ripens over a long period. A very heavy bearer. The best commercial variety. The stock which we offer originally came from the originator so we can supply our customers with the genuine Latham. **The Raspberry that has no equal for the North.**

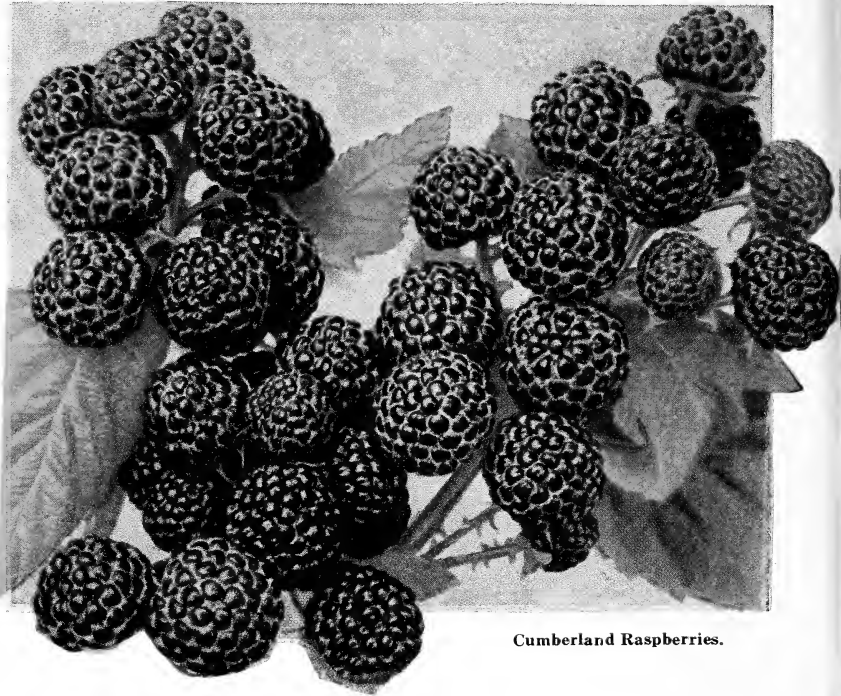


McKay Nursery Company

RASPBERRIES—Continued.

Minnesota No. 223. Originated at the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. A seedling of the Latham Raspberry. The plant is extremely vigorous and productive. The foliage is luxurious and heavy and very resistant to the mildew disease. The fruit matures at the same season as the King and a week earlier than Latham. The berries are medium to above in size, equaling the King, but a little smaller than Latham. They are rich in quality, of an attractive red color, and are exceptionally firm, making it a promising shipping berry.

Plum Farmer (Black). One of the newer varieties of blackcaps. A vigorous grower and hardy. The fruit is large like the Cumberland but in appearance it has a grayish cast like the Gregg. It is earlier than either the Cumberland or Gregg, and ripens all of its fruit in a very short time.



Cumberland Raspberries.

St. Regis (Red). This everbearing red Raspberry bears the first season. The berries are large and beautiful and full flavored to the very last. The St. Regis is the only Raspberry, as far as known, that is practically sure to produce a crop of fruit the season planted. Awarded the highest certificate of merit by the American Institute of New York.

Sunbeam (Red). First sent out Spring 1906. Female parent a wild red Raspberry, from Cavalier County, North Dakota, near the Manitoba line. Male parent Shaffer's Colossal from New York. Fruit of fair size and quality. Worthy of trial where Raspberries winterkill, as it has endured 41 degrees below zero without protection.

Blackberries

The Blackberry is a native fruit in all the northern states. The following cultivated varieties are recommended. It is one of the hardiest garden fruits in the catalog.

Ancient Briton. A reliable market variety of medium size and of best quality. One of the hardiest. Berries large and sweet. Sells well on the market and is a very profitable variety.

Eldorado. Of late introduction, being vigorous and hardy in most localities. The berries are large, coal black, flavor sweet and melting and have no hard core. Very firm and therefore an excellent market variety.

Snyder. Medium size, no hard, sour core, half as many thorns as some other varieties, and they are nearly straight and short; extremely hardy, enormously productive. Ripens in good season.

Dewberries

Lucretia Dewberry. A variety of the low-bush or running Blackberry, ripening before black raspberries are gone. Fruit large, jet black, and very showy, often measuring from 1 to 1½ inches in length.



Ancient Briton Blackberries.

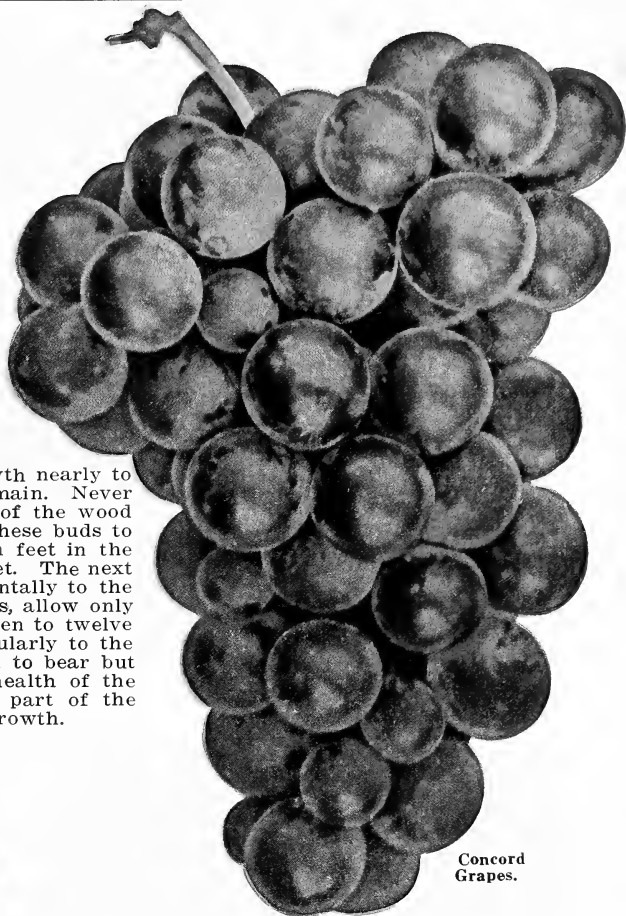
"It's Not a Farm Without An Orchard"



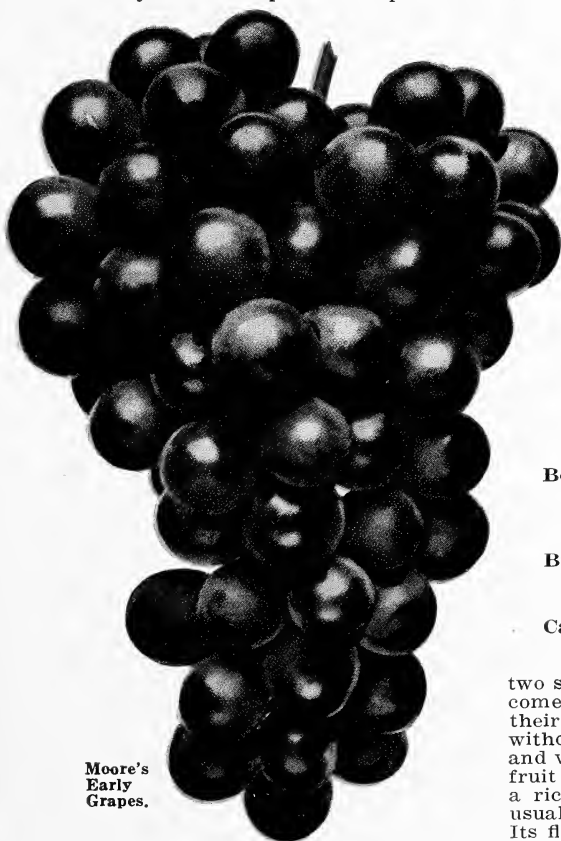
Select Hardy Grapes

Everyone should have Grape vines in the home garden. They require very little cultivation and the returns are so abundant. If proper selection of varieties is made, one may have Grapes on the table for several months in the year. They can be trained over fences, trellises or doorways, and thus be ornamental as well as useful. To grow for market, they can be planted on hillsides that are unsuitable for other crops. They should in all cases have a free exposure to the sun and air.

The vineyard should be top-dressed with well-decomposed manure or ground bone; slacked lime; ashes every third or fourth year are also beneficial. To secure the best results, annual and careful pruning is essential. Commencing with a strong, two-year-old vine, such as we furnish, at time of planting cut back to within three or four buds of the roots. In November or December—as soon as the wood is thoroughly ripe—cut back the growth nearly to the ground, allowing but three or four buds to remain. Never prune close to the bud, but leave an inch or two of the wood beyond. The following Spring allow but two of these buds to throw out shoots; these will be from seven to ten feet in the Fall, and should then be cut back to four or five feet. The next Spring these two shoots should be fastened horizontally to the lower part of the trellis. When growth commences, allow only such buds to grow as will leave the upright from ten to twelve inches apart; as these grow, train them perpendicularly to the upper bars of the trellis. They should be allowed to bear but little this year, as an over crop will injure the health of the vine. When the shoots have reached the upper part of the trellis they should be pinched to prevent further growth.



Concord
Grapes.



Moore's
Early
Grapes.

Alpha. The native vine was found growing wild in woods belonging to St. Johns University, Collegeville, Minnesota. The Alpha developed into a healthy, vigorous vine, free from mildew, bearing bunches of large size and good quality. The Alpha has endured the severe climate at Collegeville without any protection for the past eighteen years. When wood has well ripened, thirty degrees below zero will not injure the vine. The Alpha is not a table Grape but is very valuable for making grape juice, jellies, etc. Further, it is extremely valuable for covering arbors and trellises on account of its extreme hardiness and very rapid growth.

Beta. A cross between Carver and Concord; perfectly hardy, productive; fruit of medium size; early. The principal value of this Grape is in the extreme North where it will stand without protection.

Brighton (Red). Bunch medium to large, quite compact; flesh rich, sweet and best quality; color dark crimson or brownish red; vine vigorous and hardy.

Caco. A new variety originating in Delaware and widely heralded as the very best red Grape known. Its name is a combination of Catawba and Concord, from which two standard sorts it was derived. Caco seems to have overcome the few defects in either parent, exemplifying all of their strongest virtues, thus presenting an individuality without precedent in Grape culture. The vines are strong and vigorous, as yet untouched by disease of any kind. The fruit is very large and handsome, complete bunches; in color a rich wine-red over amber. Exceptionally early bearing, usually showing several good sized bunches the second year. Its flavor is luscious, sweet, delightful, distinctive.



McKay Nursery Company

GRAPES—Continued.

Campbell's Early (Black). The king of American Grapes; a very strong, vigorous, hardy vine, with thick, healthy, mildew-resisting foliage and self-fertilizing blossoms; always sets its fruit well, and bears abundantly.

Concord (Black). (See color engraving on page 43). Too well known to need much description; is considered by many to be the best all around Grape grown. Is extremely hardy, vigorous and productive; bunches large, compact.

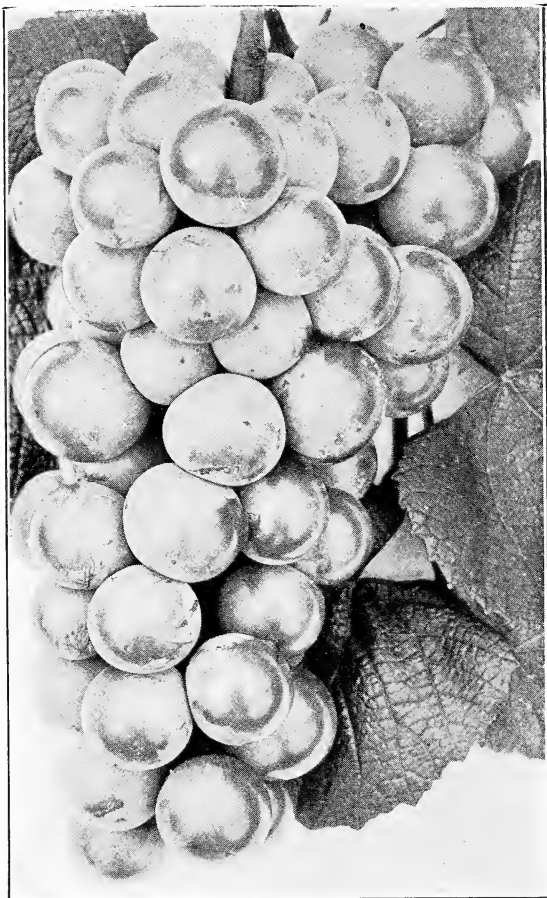
Delaware (Red). One of the best red Grapes; bunch small and compact; berry small, round, beautiful light red; flesh rich, sweet and delicious; best quality. A good market Grape.

Minnesota No. 11. A new origination of the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. A purple variety with fruit intermediate in size between the Beta and Concord. The size of the berry and its quality make it a good table variety. Appears to be as hardy as the Beta.

Moore's Early (Black). Bunch large, berry round with a heavy blue bloom; quality said to be better than Concord; hardy and prolific; a good market berry; ripens about two weeks before Concord.

Niagara. This white Grape has attracted the most attention of any new fruit recently introduced. The vine is a strong grower, healthy and prolific; bunches large, uniform and compact; berry large, skin greenish white, slightly ambered in the sun; quality good. Ripens with Concord. Skin tough, making it a good shipper and market Grape.

Worden (Black). Said to be a seedling of the Concord, and is a slight improvement on that variety; ripens a few days earlier; bunch large and compact.

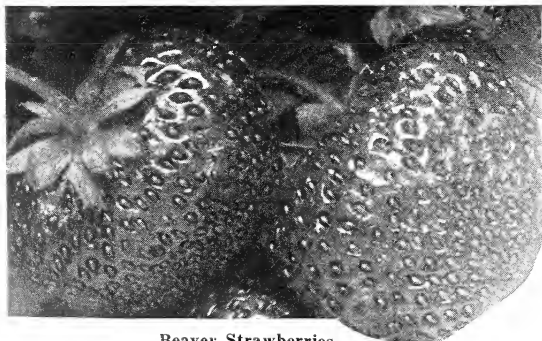


Niagara Grapes.

Fall or Everbearing Strawberries

What lingering doubts may have been felt as to the practical value of this new race of Strawberries are rapidly vanishing in the light of experience. There is now scarcely a discordant note in the general praise of their qualities for the home garden, and the developments of the present season indicate a greater value for the market garden than had before seemed probable. They have been on trial over a wide territory for several years and have been found extremely hardy, foliage perfectly healthy, a good crop producer of excellent quality, fruiting exceptionally early and continuing to fruit until checked by severe frosts. The blossoms should be picked off from newly set plants until they are well established.

Champion. A new variety that has been extensively planted with entire success, considered superior to the Progressive. Berries good size, dark red, fine flavor. Late and heavy bearer. Good plant maker.



Beaver Strawberries.

Mastodon. The largest everbearing strawberry grown. The berries are uniform and large to the end of the season instead of running small. The yields of fruit increase from July to October. They bear large crops in the Summer and Fall after planting and also the following Spring. Berries are finer and stand handling better than other varieties. They can be grown either in hill or matted row. The production continues regardless of adverse weather conditions. The plant has dark green leaves. The large crowns send out numerous strong fruiting stems supporting as many as 30 berries on each. Runners make a good fruiting row. The roots are numerous, fibrous, well branched and long. The blossoms are perfect and bear when planted alone.

Progressive (Per.) One of Mr. Rockhill's productions. A good plant maker, strong, with healthy foliage. Bears a crop the same season set. Fruit large, sweet and of the choicest flavor. Plant it and you will have berries from June until November.



Mastodon
Everbearing
Strawberries.

Strawberries

The Strawberry is perhaps the most popular small fruit cultivated in the North. In our list we have aimed to include those varieties that by actual test have proven the most valuable in average locations.

Aroma (Per.) Plant shows no weakness of any kind. Fruit very large, roundish conical, rarely mis-shapen, glossy red, of excellent quality and produced in abundance. One of the most profitable late varieties that we grow. It produces twice as much as Gandy, and fine berries.

Dr. Burrill (Per.) (The Million Dollar Strawberry—The Gem of Perfection). This variety was originated by Dr. Reasoner, of Illinois, and is a cross between Dunlap and Crescent. A big cropper. Berries large, dark red, of the best quality, and uniform in size and shape. This new variety is a strong fertilizer; its season of blossoming and fruiting extra long.

Beaver (Perfect). Early, hardy, very productive and succeeds everywhere. Never fails to produce a crop of big, choice berries. The most popular early variety on record. Berries are large and beautifully colored. One of the best market varieties.

Gibson (Per.) A new variety of merit. Bears with Dunlap and Warfield, but owing to its productiveness, continues till quite late. Strong grower. Berry large, glossy red, good quality.

Minnehaha (Minnesota No. 935). (Per.) Foliage very heavy; leaves large, dark green; perfect-flowering; fruit very large, slightly irregular; dull, medium red; flesh light red, juicy, firm; quality good. Ripens after the Dunlap.

Premier (Per.) A prize winner and money maker. A strong growing, early variety adapted to all soils and climates. A bed of this variety should prove exceptionally satisfactory.

Senator Dunlap (Per.) A variety of great merit, and much admired. Fruit of large size, regular and attractive in form, deep red in color, firm and excellent in quality; season early and continues in bearing nearly a month. Plant somewhat resembles Warfield.

Stevens' Late Champion (Per.) Makes strong, vigorous plants which produce an abundance of fruit. The plants send out many runners that take root quickly and cover the ground if not restricted. Fruit large, long, slightly flattened. Color deep red, flesh also red.

Warfield (Imp.) The Warfield is a large, beautifully shaped berry, with glossy dark red exterior that does not fade or become dull after picking. This characteristic is continued even after it is canned, which is one reason for its great popularity. The flesh is a rich, dark red clear to its center; it is very juicy and just tart enough to give it a fine relish. This variety has imperfect sterile blossoms and must be planted alternately with a variety with perfect flowers.



Asparagus

Prepare the ground by spading to the depth of 15 inches, mixing each layer of soil as turned over, with two or three inches of well-rotted manure. For private use or for marketing on a small scale, beds should be formed five feet wide, with three rows planted in each; one in the middle and one on each side, a foot from the edge; the distance of the plants in rows, nine inches; the alleys between the beds should be two feet wide. In planting a line is set and a cut made, a little slanting, to the depth of six or eight inches, according to the size of the plant. The plants are then laid against the side of the trench, at the distance already stated, care being taken to properly spread the roots. The crown or top of the plant should be covered about two inches. In a week or so after planting, the beds should be touched over lightly with a sharp steel rake, which will destroy the germinating weeds.

The Asparagus bed is very apt to be neglected in the early Fall. Before the first of September the tops should be cut, and the bed or field cleared of weeds. It is highly important that all the seed should be taken off, as the greatest enemy the Asparagus has in the way of weeds is Asparagus, and it is almost impossible to get clear of superfluous plants when once established. When this work is finished, cover the bed to the depth of three inches with coarse manure, which will not only enrich the soil, but will keep out the frost, which is highly essential. The first work in the Spring should be to remove all the covering except the fine manure, which should be carefully forked in, so that the crowns will not be injured by the tines of the fork. Forking the beds should



Washington Asparagus.

not be neglected, as the early admission of the sun and rain into the ground induces the plants to throw up shoots of superior size. Another step in the right direction is to keep the ground entirely free from weeds the entire season, as these take from the plants the strength required for their own growth and the Asparagus needs it all.

Columbian Mammoth White. A distinct variety of mammoth size, great yield and superior quality. Remarkable for the clearness of its color until several inches above the surface.

Palmetto. Where well grown, with proper mulching, it produces shoots of large size and exceptionally tender. Delicious in quality.

Washington. A rust-resistant pedigreed Asparagus. As a standard variety for the production of fancy Asparagus for the home or market, it stands ahead of all others in size, vigor, tenderness, quality and rust-resistance.

Rhubarb

A valuable early Spring vegetable, the use of which is universal. The following are the best varieties now in cultivation.

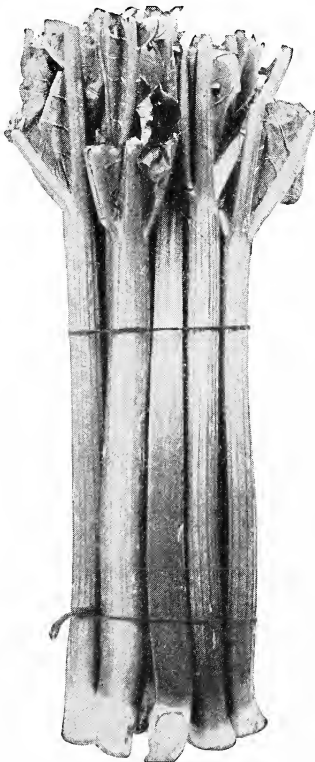
Linnaeus. One of the oldest and best known varieties; vigorous and productive.

Sweet Wine. A later improvement on Linnaeus. A strong grower and very tender; of splendid flavor.

Victoria. A prominent English market sort; strong, and with extra long stems.

Horseradish

This popular plant was introduced to this country from Great Britain at an early date and its cultivation forms an important industry in many sections; too well known for further description. We offer strong roots which should be planted in the Spring.



Rhubarb.

“It’s Not a Farm Without an Orchard”



Planting Instructions

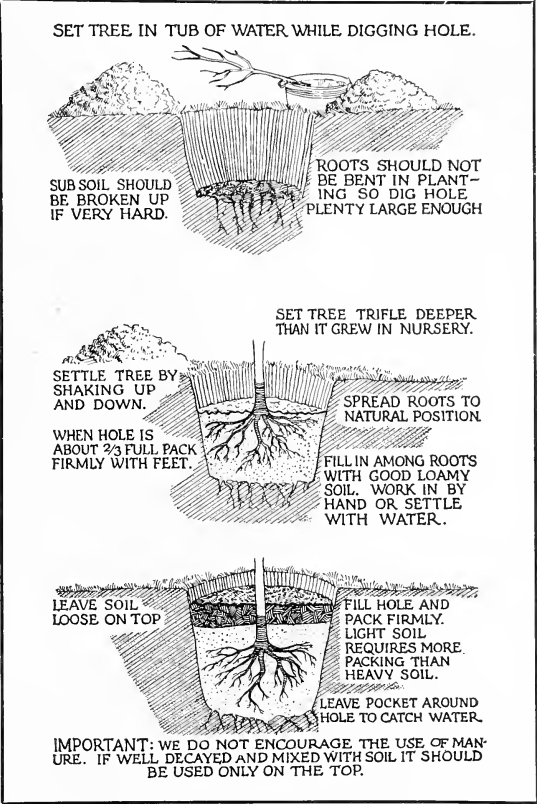
Preparing the Ground. The ground must be plowed or spaded deeply. Dig good sized holes, putting the good dirt to one side so you can use it around the roots. See that the soil in the bottom of the hole is well loosened. Do not dig the holes until you are ready to plant, so the soil does not dry out.

Care of Stock On Arrival. It is safe to say that twenty-five per cent of the nursery stock that fails to grow, or does grow but is always stunted and weak, is due to improper handling after it is received by the customer. It cannot be impressed too strongly upon planters the necessity of keeping the roots from the sun or wind. When the stock is received, open the bundle in the shade out of the wind and, if you are not ready to plant immediately, heel the roots in the ground, soaking them well. If well heeled in they can be kept without damage for a reasonable time; however, the sooner trees are set in their permanent place after being opened, the better.

Planting the Stock. If there are any broken or bruised roots, cut off the injured portion with a sharp knife or pruning shears. Plant a little deeper than the tree or shrub stood in the nursery. As the trees are placed in the hole with the roots carefully spread out, pull in the earth a little at a time and pack it firmly with the hands until there is enough to prevent bruising the roots when stamping it with the foot. Fill the hole up, packing the earth as firmly as possible as you go. Water well. Finish and allow the ground to slope toward the tree to collect moisture.

Pruning is Essential. Pruning is a very important matter and should be done with care and judgment. If too much wood is left above the ground the roots will not be able to supply it with moisture, and the consequences will be a serious set-back or possible failure. On fruit trees, the stems should now be put in condition for the formation of the top by removing all the limbs to the point where it is desired to have the top; then cut back half of last season's growth. In the absence of any limbs suitable to form a top, cut the trees down to the requisite height, leaving the dormant buds to make the top. Pruning vigorously at time of setting is generally very distasteful to the planter, as it injures for a time the appearance of the tree to an unpracticed eye. It should, however, be unhesitatingly performed, all the branches to the extent of at least one-half the length of the previous year's growth being removed. Care should also be used to give the proper form to the tree. Severe pruning does not injure the tree but, on the contrary, promotes vigorous growth, and enables a fruit tree to come into bearing earlier than it otherwise would. An apple tree with every branch cut off to the body and topped back to four or four and a half feet of the ground is sure to grow and make a healthier and better tree than pruned in any other manner. The head may be left high or low as the taste of the planter may prefer, or as the nature of the tree in some cases may require.

Large shade trees should be cut down to about two-thirds their height, and all or nearly all the



branches removed, leaving the naked stem to form a new head. It is a good idea to wrap the lower half of the trees with burlap to protect them from sun scald until the branches are large enough to shade them. In the case of most bush fruits and ornamental shrubs the pruning should be even more severe, leaving but little above the ground. Evergreens are of a different nature and should not be pruned when they are planted.

How to Plant Evergreens. Evergreens not balled and burlapped are planted the same as other trees, except the tops should not be trimmed back. Never leave the roots exposed for a single moment or the sap, which is resinous, will harden.

Evergreens shipped with a solid ball of earth and burlapped are easily planted, if the following simple rules are followed: Dig the hole about a foot larger than the ball of earth. Set the tree (burlap and all) a trifle lower than it stood in the nursery. Roll back the burlap away from the top. Fill with good top soil up around the ball and pack or settle with a pail of water.

We Will Be Glad to Send You Our Book of Planting Instructions.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE	
2 feet each way...10,890	15 feet each way.....194
3 feet each way... 4,840	18 feet each way.....135
4 feet each way... 2,723	20 feet each way.....110
5 feet each way... 1,742	25 feet each way..... 70
6 feet each way... 1,210	30 feet each way..... 48
8 feet each way... 680	33 feet each way..... 40
10 feet each way... 430	40 feet each way..... 28
12 feet each way... 302	

RULE. Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of trees.

SUITABLE DISTANCES FOR PLANTING IN THE NORTHWEST	
Apples, Standard	20 to 30 feet
Pears, Standard	16 to 20 feet
Pears, Dwarf	12 to 15 feet
Cherries	16 to 20 feet
Plums	16 to 18 feet
Peaches and Apricots	16 to 18 feet
Currants and Gooseberries	4 to 6 feet
Raspberries and Blackberries	8 to 10 feet
Strawberries	1½ by 3 to 3½ feet



McKay Nursery Company

SPRAY CALENDAR

PLANT	PESTS	SPRAY TO USE (See Note 1)	DILUTIONS		WHEN TO APPLY	REMARKS
			Level Table- spoonfuls to 1 Gal. Water	Pounds to 50 Gal. Water		
Apple	San Jose scale, oyster shell scale, blister mite, etc.	Dormant strength miscible oil such as Sumco, scalecide, etc.	As directed by maker.	As directed by maker.	Before growth starts in Spring. Apply only when temperature is above freezing.	Do not use unless needed.
	Scab, fruit worms, codling moth, etc.	Lime sulphur and arsenate of lead. (See note 1).	2½ to 3 and 2.	4 to 5 and 1½.	1. When blossom buds show pink. 2. When most petals have fallen. 3. One or two weeks later. 4. Just before the second brood of the codling moth. Omit last spray on early apples.	When there is much rain in the Spring a spray before No. 1 may be needed and the interval between 3 and 4 should be shortened. No. 4 should precede the second brood of the codling moth.
	Aphids, green or woolly (lice). Shot hole or leaf spot, slugs, curculio, etc.	Nicotine sulphate (40%). (See note 2). Lime sulphur and arsenate of lead.	1 2½ to 3 and 2.	½ 4 to 5 and 1½.	Whenever lice appear on leaves. 1. Just after the petals have fallen. 2. Ten days later. 3. After the fruit is harvested.	The Nicotine sulphate may be added to the lime sulphur and the combined spray used.
	Aphids, lice, etc.	Nicotine sulphate 40%. (See note 2).	1.	½.	Whenever lice appear on leaves of trees.	This nicotine may be added to the second and third spray solutions.
Grape	Black rot and mildew	Bordeaux mixture.	4 to 5.	About 8 lbs. (To make a 4-4-50 spray).	1. When shoots are 8 to 10 inches long. 2. Just before blooming. 3. Just after blossoms fall. 4. Two weeks later.	
Strawberry	Leaf spot, leaf rollers and slugs.	Bordeaux mixture and arsenate of lead.	4 to 5 and 2.	About 8 lbs. and 1½.	1. When leaves appear in Spring. 2. After petals fall.	Pick off infected leaves before setting plants. Cut and burn old leaves after crop is harvested.
	Anthracnose and scale.	Lime sulphur.	9 to 11.	12 to 15.	Just before leaf buds open.	If the infection is heavy, both these sprays will be necessary.
Currant and Gooseberry	Anthracnose.	Lime sulphur.	2½ to 3.	4 to 5.	About a week before blossoms open.	Dig up and burn all infected plants.
	Mosaic, leaf curl and orange rust.	Arsenate of lead. (See note 3).	2.	1½.	When worms appear.	Wash the fruit before eating if there is spray on it.
Evergreens	Curran worms.	Water under strong pressure or dust with superfine dusting sulphur.			When leaves near inside of tree first show browning. Repeat at intervals of a week or 10 days during dry weather.	Avoid using water during the heat of the day.
	Red spider	Nicotine sulphate. (See note 2).	1.	½.	Apply when the young scale insects are crawling.	
Shade Trees and Shrubs	Pine leaf scale and Terrapin scale.	Arsenate of lead. (See note 2).	2.	½.	Repeat if necessary.	Dormant strength lime sulphur is effective but discolors paint.
	Oyster shell scale, cottony scale, European elm scale, etc.	Dormant strength miscible oils.	As directed by maker.	As directed by maker.	In Spring before growth starts but when temperature is above freezing.	
Roses (See note 5)	Aphids.	Nicotine sulphate. (See note 2).	1.	½.	As needed.	
	Leaf-eating insects.	Arsenate of lead.	2.	1½.	As needed.	
	Mildew, black spot and leaf-eating insects.	Dust with a mixture of 9 parts superfine dusting sulphur and 1 part dry arsenate of lead.			1. When leaves appear. 2. Repeat every 10 days during Summer.	This dust mixture can be blown on plants with a dust sprayer. (See note 4).

Note 1. In the above table dry lime sulphur, powdered bordeaux mixture and dry arsenate of lead are referred to. Liquid lime sulphur is somewhat more efficient and is cheaper if it can be obtained. (One pound dry lime sulphur is equivalent to 1 quart liquid lime sulphur).

Note 2. Nicotine sulphate, 40% solution, is also sold as Black Leaf 40. Derrisol is also effective and may be used if preferred. Either of these may be added to any of the liquid sprays.

Note 3. For the last spray, when fruit is just beginning to color, 2 tablespoonfuls "Hellebore" in 1 gallon of water, can be substituted, and this solution is not poisonous to man. (Hellebore can be bought in any drug store).

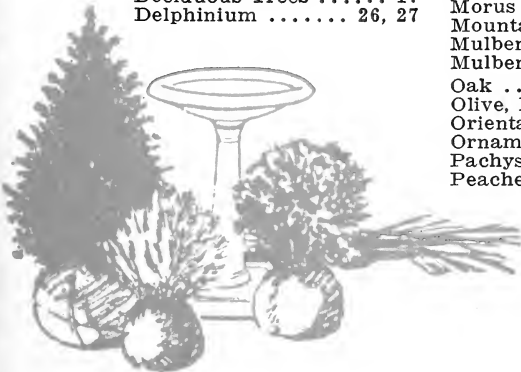
Note 4. Dust sprayers or dust guns can be bought from \$1.00 and up. (For a small home garden a \$1.00 dust gun will do).

Note 5. Climbing roses and hybrid perpetual roses should be sprayed every 2 weeks from May 15th to August 1st. The following liquid spray solution is an alternative for the formula in the calendar. To 1 gallon water add 2 to 3 level tablespoonfuls dry lime sulphur, 1 tablespoonful dry arsenate of lead and 1 tablespoonful liquid nicotine sulphate. This solution will check all the common rose diseases and insects.

For further information about spraying, write the State Entomologist, State Capital, Madison, Wisconsin.

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IT'S NOT A HOME UNTIL IT'S PLANTED